CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,355—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-8
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-0 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. PENINSULAR..	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin....	14th Feb.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	21st „
B.I. GANGES........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR ..	2927	600	W. A. Wheler ..	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	21st „
B.I. BENGAL........	4499	800	W. Barratt......	28th „
† SIAM..............	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	18th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR..	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	16th „
B.I. CLYDE..........	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN..........	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson....	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE..	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 508, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE..................	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BASAGNO	On the 7th Mrach, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
MPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI..........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA........	G. Mettel....	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene..........	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,651 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 14th February.

The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th February.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 15th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
B.M. BRITANNIA ..	Jas. Brown ..	3069	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read.....	3395	28th „
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox ..	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey..	3380	27th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA....	Jas. Brown ..	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.

Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

THE S. S. ARAB, S. C. NEWEY, Commander, will be SAILING for MARSEILLES and ANTWERP, about the 13th instant, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and has a Smoking Room. Fare for a 1st class passage to the above places Rs. 300 and 325 respectively.

Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
or CAPTAIN on Board

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

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Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-0 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELESTINE.

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)

Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 3-10 and Rs. 6-8 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

⁂ Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts..............................	Rs. 4 8	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 13 0
Per dozen Pts...............................	Rs. 3 6	Per case of 6 dozen Pts................	Rs. 19 8

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

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WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TRADE MARK,

PHŒNIX BRAND.

MUCH ADMIRED FOR ITS PARTICULARLY FINE FLAVOUR.

Cash Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.

Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

WE are SELLING the above at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for New Stock.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BOMBAY:
Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.

POONA:
Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

EVENING FELT HATS.

One Quality.
"THE BEST."
Inspection invited.

NEW STOCK.
NEWEST COLORS.
NEWEST SHAPES.

CASH
RS. 8-8.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
"SIRDAR'S PALACE," BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directione accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" „ „ ... ... „ 3

The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
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GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF

HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN
TOWELS, &c., &c.

TABLE CLOTHS,
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IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
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REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
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BRIDLES,
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LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

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NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

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AN ABSOLUTE NOVELTY.

LINCOLN and LAUGHTER,

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ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11,

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MR. FRANK LINCOLN,

AMERICA'S GREATEST HUMORIST,

in his World-Famed

MONOLOGUE ENTERTAINMENT.

EMINENT OPINIONS :—

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—"Your Imitations are Wonderful."

RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.—"You Compel Laughter."

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—"A Whole Orchestra."

"LONDON TELEGRAPH."—"The Successor of Artemus Ward."

The Calcutta Press is unanimous in pronouncing MR. LINCOLN "THE GREATEST Humorist ever heard in Calcutta."

Prices—Rs. 4, 2, and 1.

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A NEW ARRIVAL
AT
HUDSON'S TENT OF MARVELLOUS MYSTERIES AND EUROPEAN SENSATIONS,
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.

"The Khartoum Mystery," "Ariel," The Berlin Success.
"ZANA," The Ariel Marvel, who floats through space.
"MOONSHINE," Barnum's Latest Novelty.
"SCOPEONIA," a Wonderful Instrument to look through a Friend or a Brick Wall.

EVERY EVENING 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children Half Price.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING THUR[illegible] FEBRUARY, 1891.

IDA POLI ROSA
OPERATIC CONCERT COMPANY.

The following talented Artistes will give three Operatic Concerts, including Airs, Duos, Trios, and entire acts from the most choice Repertoir of Operas, and will produce complete in 3 acts.

DONZETTI'S COMIC OPERA
DON PASQUALE

MADAME I[illegible],
Soprano of the Principle Theatres of Milan, Florence, Rome, Siena, Pisa, and Bologne.

SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI,
Tenor of Theatre Pagliano, Florence.

SIGR. ETTORE FOGGI,
Baritone of the Theatre Del Verme, Milan.

SIGR. GIOVANNI REINA,
Basso Buffo.

SIGR. FRANCISCO ROSA,
Musical Director and Conductor.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
PEOPLE'S NIGHT.
Admission Annas 8.
A display of Native Swordmanship at 10 p.m.
CLUB SESSION
5-30 to 7-30 p m. Band to members only.

TOWN HALL.

ON FEBRUARY, the 20th, at 9-15 p.m.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Single Admittance, Re. 1.

"THERE IS NOTHING GREAT IN THE WORLD BUT MAN. THERE IS NOTHING GREAT IN MAN BUT MIND."

LOST MENTAL POWER,
IMPAIRED NERVE ENERGY,
PREMATURE DECAY,
IMPOTENCE IN OLD AGE, &c.
CURED BY ONE LARGE BOTTLE OF THE
INVIGORANT, EXCITANT TONIC.
PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS.
Pamphlet on Application.
Rs. 3 and 7 to any part of India.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
51, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO INDIAN PARENTS AND OTHERS.

A GOOD HOME SCHOOL for FOUR or FIVE LITTLE GIRLS, with every Comfort in a pretty Healthy Country Village, 40 miles from London. MODERATE TERMS. Well recommended and good references.

Further particulars to "M," 60, Mercers Road, ufnel Park, London.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Wells' Rough on Rats..............As. 6 and	0	10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills..................	0	12
Wells' Rough on Worms......................	0	12
Wells' Rough on Itch.........................	1	8
Wells' Rough on Piles........................	1	8
Wells' Health Renewer	3	0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3	0
Wells' Hair Balsam..............Rs. 1-8 and	3	0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil...........................	6	0
Wells' Brain Pills...............................	6	0

Agents :—
F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY HARRIS.

AFTERNOON BALLAD CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE BUILDING FUND
OF
ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON,
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
THIS AFTERNOON AT 5-30.

PROGRAMME :—

1. Organ Solo......War March from Athalie.. .... MR. MANT.
2. Bass Solo........"The Desert"..............L. Emanuel. MR. B. G. HEBDITCH.
3. Soprano Solo...."Where Roses Blow"....Behrend. MRS. CHARLES NIXON.
4. Pianoforte Solos { "Le Rossignol" ....Liszt. "Minuet"..................Paderewski. } MISS FLOWER.
5. Soprano Solo...."Orpheus with his Lute" A. Sullivan. MISS N. TUDBALL.
6. Tenor Solo......"By the Fountain" ......S. Adams. MR. REDDIE.
7. Soprano Solo ...."O Come to Me"........W. T. Wadham. MISS MANT.
8. Baritone Solo .."A Day's Ride." S. Gatty. MR. M. F. REID.
9. Soprano Solo...."Waiting"..................H. Millard. MISS WALLER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCOMPANISTS :
CAPT. HEYMAN, MR. F. VINING, & MR. R. N. MANT.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
PAYMENT AT THE DOOR.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman, His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams........	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1....	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2....	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3....	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel) .	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10.000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,

DIRECT FROM THE
NORTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY.

PRICES AND QUALITY
SIMPLY UNAPPROACHABLE.

COMPARISON INVITED AND COMPETITION CHALLENGED !

Flowery Orange Pekoe............Rs.	1	10	per lb.
Imperial Mixture .... ,,	1	2	,,
Pekoe Souchong .... ,,	0	15	,,
Household Mixture .... ,,	0	9	,,

Liberal Discount to Messes, Clubs and Steam-ship Companies.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams........................	,,	0	13
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	,,	0	12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine..................	,,	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	,,	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine................	,,	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	,,	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	,,	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old..............	,,	26	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	,,	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	,,	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	,,	35	0
Old Tom Gin	,,	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles ...	,,	27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	,,	22	0
Guiness Stout........................	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham, Sandwiches.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. [illegible] country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30 The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

21st January, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April, 1891. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli or Bangalore.

Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of Annas 8 for each copy.

Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March, 1891, and the covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col, R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Dharwar, 31st January, 1891.

"PARENTS AND GUARDIANS."

A LADY in good position wishes ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, orphans or whose parents are abroad, to board and educate with her own children. Edinburgh part of year, country house in summer. Resident English Governess (music, French acquired abroad, &c., &c).

References given and required.

For terms apply to "M. A.," care of Messrs. ROGERS and Co., Bombay.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE : 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT :—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,150 tons TEAKWOOD SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under four Separate Specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 18th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th January, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of DANIEL SALA, late of Bombay Spanish Merchant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of November, 1890, and Letters of Administrator of whose property and credits were on the 27th day of January, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ANTONA ABAD DE SALA, his widow, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Antona Abad De Sala, at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 11th day of February, 1891, as after that date the said administratrix will proceed to administer the said estate, having regard to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 27th day January, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A good looking BAY WALER GELDING, Age 4, off Height 15·2, up to weight, bought from Baldock last year, trained in the R. A. School, Kirkee.

The above is sold for no fault.

A strongly built STYLISH GIG, in thorough repair, complete with Lamps, Cushions, &c., suitable for a Galloway.

The above can be seen on application to, and all particulars obtained from,

M. UNDERWOOD,
Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
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REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
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REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of______________18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs.____________to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name __________________
Address__________________
Occupation __________________
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862........	£309,690	0	0
,, 1885........	£988,156	0	0
,, 1886........	£955,039	0	0
,, 1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to....................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879............	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..........................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL..........................	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..........................	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$	81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$	18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund..................................$	54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS..............................	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS..............................	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS..............................	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS........	£10 ,,

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	8p.c.p.a.	Rs. 932½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible],460
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	—	do.	421

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	603	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	4	2	80xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	907½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,225
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	713	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	230
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,900	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	815xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	15,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	57
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	372½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14½
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-10
China Leaf	„ 21-5
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-10
Do. Old	„ 20-14
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-6
English Sovereigns	„ 13-8
Do. Dragons	„ 13-7
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Afternoon Ballad Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.
B. V. R. A., Coorla.
Anti-Usury League Meeting, Shivajee High School, Girgaum, 6 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pekin (s), from Shanghai; and Henry Bolckow (s), Busreh.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 31st January, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 32,364, in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 31st January, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 2,917, in receipts.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The meet arranged for Wednesday, 11th inst., has been changed to Thursday, 12th inst.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 p.m. Names to be written on the slate. Players should take two jerseys.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,042; daily average, 162; total of new patients, 799.

THE BALLAD CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—Our readers are reminded of the concert, which is to be given in the Town Hall this afternoon, at 5-30, in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon. Lady Harris, accompanied by a party from Government House, and also H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, are expected to be present.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Khatibee, a young Mahomedan girl, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, in an unconsious state yesterday afternoon, suffering from fracture of her skull. While trying to cross the Choonabhati Street, she was run over by a bullock-cart, and knocked down. She died about half an hour after she was admitted in the hospital.

JUBBULPORE.—Our correspondent writes on the 7th instant:—The intense cold at this time of the year for the past week has been unknown for many years, and attributes it to the heavy fall of snow in the Himalayas. The mercury in the thermometer at 6 a.m. indicates (in the shade) 43°, and as I am now writing (3 p.m.) it is 52°. The atmosphere is damp and he climate most bracing.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—Krishni, a Hindoo child, aged eight months, was admitted in to the J. J. Hospital, in an unconscious state, at 2-30 p.m. yesterday. The child had taken ill, and the mother gave her a mixture of ginger and honey. The medicine having taken no effect, and the child's sufferings having increased, the mother gave it a dose of opium which, however, proved too much for the child, who died an hour after admission to the hospital.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of January last there were 62 bullocks, 28 horses, and 8 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January 34 bullocks, 26 horses, and 19 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 35 bullocks, 24 horses, and 17 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among horses and 4 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.—Several gentlemen of the Valmik Kayastha community of Surat, now in Bombay, assembled in Lad's Wadi, Kavasji Patel Tank Road, on Sunday, and resolved that the Protected Age Bill interferes with the religious belief and social customs of the people, and that they disapproved of the Bill. A largely-signed letter was sent to Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji, chairman, Madhav Baug meeting, sympathising with the objects of the meeting.

"DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI."—The third lecture of the season 1890-91 will be delivered, under the auspices of the above society, at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Dinsha Pestonji Framji Ghadiali on "The electric light; its production, uses, and advantages." The lecture will be illustrated with experiments and with diagrams exhibited by means of the oxy-hydrogen lantern. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

Mazurka	Hergblattchen	Gung'l.
Overture to	I Martiri	Donizetti.
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti.
Lied	Adieu (Cornet Solo)	Schubert.
Fantasia (No. 2)	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	Laetitia	Fahrbach (jn)

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.—By the kind permission of Major F. H. Forjett and the officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Secretariat this afternoon at 5-50:—

March	By the Sea-side	Luschwitz.
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Selection	Faust up to date	Lutz.
Gavotte	Heimliche-Siebe	Resch.
Polka	See me dance	Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PECULIAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Baha Meeya ShaikHoosein, aged 45 years, who had been employed as a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway. On Saturday, at the Wari Bunder, he was engaged at work on a large railway crane, and got down to fetch a hose for some purpose. Somehow the crane then got detached, and struck against some empty waggons that were on the line. The crane rebounded a few feet and the deceased, falling on the rails was run over by the crane. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state, and died there shortly after he was admitted.

A STRANGE STORY OF KIDNAPPING.—Before Mr. W R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a Bunya, named Laichand, who styled himself a jeweller, prosecuted through his counsel, Mr. Anderson, four other Bunyas, named Devidas, Motiram, Raghunath, and Khooshal, on a charge of cheating and robbing him to the extent of Rs. 7,100 at Matoonga, near Dadar. Mr. Mir Safraz Ali defended the second and the third accused, while Mr. Brown and Mr. Morojee Kasinath defended the first and the fourth accused respectively. The complainant alleged that he was induced by the first accused, who acted the part of a broker, to go to Matoonga and take with him Rs. 7,100 to buy certain jewellery from a Native State karbhari, who had taken up a bungalow at Matoonga. He also alleged that soon after his entering a bungalow at Matoonga he was set upon by all the accused and robbed. The accused in their defence said that the complainant had lost the money in gambling. After several witnesses had been heard the Magistrate found the evidence insufficient and contradictory and discharged all the accused.

MR. FRANK LINCOLN IN BOMBAY.—The popular "professional entertainer," Mr. Frank Lincoln, who is now on a tour round the world, has arranged in passing through Bombay to give one of his inimitable performances in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Wednesday evening. He has never appeared here before, and an idea may be gained of the nature of his performance from what the *Boston Courier* said of him." "Mr. Frank Lincolin's keen eye," it said, "for the foibles of mankind and his skill in portraying them make him one of the most pleasant of drawing-room wits. He possesses a delicious sense of humor, a mobile face—one which readily lends itself to every phase of emotion—and a rich, sonorous, well-cultivated voice. As he is an accomplished musician as well as a raconteur, it may be imagined that one so richly endowed with so many gifts could not help being a very prince of good fellows when disposed. Mr. Lincoln is a skilful diplomatist as well, for he commences his entertainment by relating two or three funny anecdotes, which put the company in the proper mood for the reception of the better things which are to follow. After having become *en rapport* with his auditors, he amuses them with original sketches, consisting of musical imitations of amateur and professional celebrities, clever hits at the mannerism of favorite actors, droll reproduction of the idiosyncrasies of both sexes, the side-splitting characteristics of foreigners, keeping up the while a running fire of original pleasantries. He is a wonderful mimic, and has the way of telling a story that would make a defeated candidate laugh. Indeed, it is long since we listened to one who could, 'within the limits of becoming mirth,' give so much healthy pleasure."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF FIVE PERSONS.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsey and Cama, made an application on behalf of the two accused, Bachu Hajee Abdulla and his wife Rhimatbai, for their liberation on bail.

The learned counsel said that the evidence recorded by Mr. Richardson would be found annexed to the plaint. From that their Lordships would see that the magistrate could not have read that evidence when he remanded the case. The accused were brought before him and charged on the charge sheet. The first remand was granted on the 2nd February last, and counsel submitted that the second remand, which was granted on the 6th, ought not to have been granted unless a case had been made out against them. This remand was stated by Mr. Richardson, to be granted under section 167 and before enquiry, and while the accused were in police custody. This was not, however, the case in this instance. Mr. Little, the Government prosecutor, asked the magistrate to remand the case for another eleven days. It was well-known that no magistrate had the authority to remand a case for more than fifteen days. Under section 167 the sum total of the remand must not exceed fifteen days. The case was practically before the magistrate, the accused being charged and counsel submitted ought to have been treated under section 344. But the magistrate had said that the accused were charged before him. He refused to read the Chemical Analyser's report, because it had not been put in, and the only evidence before him at the time was the evidence of Mr. Inspector Cobb who was of opinion that the information he had at his disposal would justify the retention of the accused in custody. The magistrate had absolutely no evidence before him of any offence having been committed by any one, much less that the accused were connected with it, and much less, therefore, had he the discretion to remand them to the custody of the Police.

Mr. Justice Parsons: I hardly think from what you have said yourself that the magistrate took cognisance of the matter under chapter 17 of the code, you cannot say they have been sent up under section 170.

Mr. Branson: Proceedings were taken by the accused's names being entered the diary and charged with murder.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: Mr. Richardson has clearly stated that his order was made under section 167. That shows that the enquiry had not been commenced before him. The Police investigation is still incomplete.

Mr. Branson: There was a absolutely no proof before the magistrate that any offence was committed, and my application now is that you lordships will be pleased to wash out the remand order; but if you are not disposed to do that, at all events to rule that the magistrate acted out of order.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the application, said that really no charge had been yet made against the accused, but that as it was necessary that their names should be shown upon the police-sheets when a remand was wanted, that was the only action taken in this instance. The remand was asked for and made under section 167, and from the affidavit of Mr. Cobb and what details he himself was acquainted with, he was of opinion that it would be detrimental to justice and the public to liberate the accused on bail. What Dr. Barry, the Chemical Analyser, had said in his report was, "I have found strychnia in the contents of the stomachs of all five persons." Besides this there were other material facts in the hands of the prosecution as shown in Mr. Cobb's affidavit.

Their lordships rejected the application, as in the face of the affidavit put in by Mr. Cobb, it would be impossible to interfere with the magistrate's order for the detention of the accused in Police custody, made under section 167 of the code.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 10.—An Afternoon Concert, Town Hall.
10.—First Criminal Sessions.
10.—B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.
10.—B. V. R. A. Camp, Coorla.
10.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
10.—Anti-Usury League Meeting, Shivajee High School, Girgaum.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
11.—Meeting of Committee, Homeless Leper Fund.
11.—B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.
11.—B. V. R. A. Camp, Coorla, closes.
11.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat,
11.—First Criminal Sessions.
11.—Silver Plate Competition, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, Bandora Rifle Range.
11.—Mr. Frank Lincoln, at F. C. Institute.
12.—Municipal Corporation.
12.—B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.
12.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
12.—Italian Opera, at Novelty.
13.— Do. do.
13.—B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.
13.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
13.—Oriental Loan Association, Albert Buildings.
14.—Prize Distribution, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
14.—Italian Opera, at Novelty.
14.—Volunteer Brigade Parade, Esplanade.
14.—B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee, closes.
14.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
16.—Municipal Corporation.
16.—Royal Yacht Club dance.
17.—Opening of Framjee Dinshaw Petit Laboratory and Awabai Bhownaggree Home for Nurses.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
18.—Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company.
19.—Municipal Corporation.
19.—H. E. Lady Harris, "At Home," Parel, 4-30 p.m.
20.—Evening Concert in aid of European General Hospital, Town Hall.
20.—Census Enumeration commences.
20.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
21.—Bombay Races.
21.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
21.—East India Press Company.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
23.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
24.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
24.—Bombay Races.
25.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
25.—Census Operations.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Half-yearly General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club.
26.—Census Operations.
26.—Municipal Corporation.
26.—Bombay Races.
26.—Half-Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana.
27.—Bombay Races Ordinaries.
27.—Census Operations.
28.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
28.—Annual General Meeting of the Western India Turf Club.
28.—Bombay Races.
28.—Bombay Light Horse Camp opens at Santa Cruz.
Mar. 2.—Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
7.—Bombay Light Horse Cross Country Races at Santa Cruz.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
13.—Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Harris at the Alexandra Institute.
13.—Prize Distribution, Alexandra N. G. E. Institution, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE following Bands will play at the Secretariat during this week from 5-50 to 7-30 p.m.:—

Tuesday—Band of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers.
Monday—Band of the Marine Battalion.
Thursday—Band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers.
Friday—Band of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers.
Saturday—Band of the Marine Battalion.

LAWN-TENNIS.

THE "MARRYAT" CHALLENGE CUP.

FINAL TIE.

THE final tie for this Cup will be played off to-day at 4-45 p.m., on the Fort Gymkhana courts between Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Ladies' Gymkhana, and Mr. A. E. Barton, 4th Bo. Rifles.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
ASH WEDNESDAY.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Litany, and Commination Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Narayen Nathoo, an old jail bird who has been convicted four times during two years, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. On Saturday last Braize Periera, the complainant, took his seat in the Verar local, at the Dadar station, intending to get down at Bandora. Soon after he took his seat in the train he missed his purse, which contained Rs. 9. On getting down at the Bandora station the accused tried to run away, and the complainant suspecting him handed him over to the police. Accused being an old offender the Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 7.

Baker, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from Matheran.
Hughes, Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Newell, Captain XI Bengal Infty, on leave, from Bareilly.

FEBRUARY 8.

Bingley, Lieut, 7th Bengal Infty, from furlough, from England.
Hunt, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comt Transport, from furlough, from England.
Blunt, Capt, Bengal, R E, from furlough, from England.
Leslie, Major, Bengal, 2-4th Gurkhas, from furlough, from England.
Lumsden, Lieut, Bengal, Seafolk Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Cowans, Lieut, Bengal, Suffolk Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Hojel, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on transfer, from Nasik.
Brown, Lieut, 8th Bo Infty, from furlough, from England.
Maitland, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Kreyer, Captain, 20th Bo Infty, on station leave, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 9.

Wilkie, Captain, Bo, 1st Worc, Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Tufnell, Captain, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to England.

FEBRUARY 8.

Thatcher, Captain, Bo, D A G, for Musketry, on duty, to Sind.
Bingley Lieut, 7th Bengal Infty, to rejoin, to Saugor.
Cowans, Lieut, Bengal, Seafolk Highlanders, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.
Lumsden, Lieut, Bengal, Seafolk Highlanders, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.
Leslie, Major, Bengal, 2-4th Gurkhas, on duty, to Bakloh.
Hunt, Lt-Colonel, Bengal, Comst Transport, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.
Bombay, 10th February, 1891.

Morning Drills.

7 a.m.—12·5" and 10" R. M. L. Gun drill, and practice for the Wheal Cup Competition.

Evening Drills.

5 p.m.—12·5" and 10" R. M. L. Gun drill and practice for the Wheal Cup Competition.

Wednesday Drills.

7 a.m.—12·5" and 10" R. M. L. Gun drill and practice for the Wheal Cup Competition.

5 p.m.—Practice for the Wheal Cup Competition, Range Finding, and Company Drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.
Bombay, 10th February, 1891.

1. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

2. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Thursday next, 12th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

3. The Ranges at Coorla will be available for class-firing on and after Thursday, the 12th instant, as the drill season will terminate on the 21st March, Volunteers are requested to do their class firing as soon as possible.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E. Company.—No. 3065 Vol. E. Hanley and No. 3066 Vol. A. O'Brien.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will Parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 6-45 am., for drill with H. E. the Governor's body-guard. Bandoliers and swords without Carbines.

2. There will be Riding School on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of passing out Recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

Mr. R H C Whittall, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 10th March 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. H. W. Bush, Junior Chaplain, is transferred from Dagshi to Campbelpur, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 29th of January 1891.

Mr. A. J. Scratchley, Assist Eng. attached to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Division to which he is at present attached.

Mr. J. J. R. Dempster, Ex. Eng. attached to the Ferozepore Division, Sirhind Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Division to which he is at present attached.

Lieut H C I Birdwood, R E., AssistEngr, is transferred from the Umballa to the Peshawar Division.

Mr. R P Russell, Assist Eng 1st Grade, Sirsa Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough for 20 months, with effect from the 1st March 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. A E Cocheme, Assist Eng, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the office of Sup Eng Chenab Circle, to the Chenab Weir Division, which he joined on the 19th Jan. 1891.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

587-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonamchund Agarchund vs Lalchund Bonediram—Tyabji and D—Part heard.
165-90—Little, S, F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansuklal, D and J.
413-90—Chitnis, M and M—Manguldas Purmanundas vs Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford, B, B and B.
718-89—Chitnis, M and M—Heerjee Hunsraj vs George Dove and others—Conroy and B.
563-90—Wadia G—Govind Ramjee vs Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina and others—Macfarlane, E and H.
153-89—Payne, G and S—Fatmabai, widow, &c, vs Runchordas Dharsey and others—Macfarlane, E and H, and T, D and C.
472-90—Tyabji and D—Samuel AaronMallekur vs Tar Mahomed Haji Joonus and another—Payne, G and S.
327-84—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs L W G Rivett-Carnac and another—Wadia and G, and A H and D.
262-90—Bicknell and M—Purshotum Fakirchund and others vs Narayen Bapoo Saliskar and others—Chitnis, M and M.
602-89—D S Garud—Kanyalal Harimal and another vs Rampurtab Samrutton—Payne, G and S.
For hearing objections to the Commissioner's report.
300-87—Jefferson, B D and K—Gungjibhai Poonjee vs Bhow Mya Goolam Mohedin and Co.—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

505-90—J C Cama—Aga Hajee Attavalla, &c, vs Aga Hajee Allarakhia.
701-90—In person—Lukhumsey Nuppoo and others vs Dewraj Koresey and others—In person.
727-90—Balkrishna V N K—Wadhia Enkuttu Sechani vs Bhomajee Shivajee and another—Chalk, W and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
151-86—Crawford, B B and B—Vussonjee Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.
492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Capadia vs Vussonjee Mansing and others—C B B and B, J C C, and D S Garud.
272-90—Payne, G and S—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Batliwalal vs Dewjee Assa and others—Khunderao M, and In person.
296-90—Wadia and G—C P Quinney vs Narayen Hirajee—M H Khan.
482-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Goolamhoosen Meherally Dhurumsey—A F Unwalla.
224-89—Roughton and B—Esmail Ebrahim and others vs Allabux Ebrahim and others—Payne, G and S.
589-90—R Skipsey—Pathan Mahomed Khan Guffoor Khan vs Khanbhoy Kaderbhoy and another—In person.
226-90—Khanderao M—Chundulal Sukhlal and others vs Shriram Hajarimul and others—Tyabji and D.
351-90—Khunderao M—Hari Shridhur vs Haji Adum Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—C L and O, and T and D.
451-90—A F Turner—Harri Gopal Barker vs Baba alias Damodhur Raghoba Barker—Bicknell and M.
457-90—Janardhen G—For pauper—Adam Abba vs Allarakhia Munji—Thakurdas, D and C.
350-90—Wadia and G—Bhana Heera and another vs Wagjee Koreji—Little, S, F and N.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

BEAR in mind that "God helps those who help themselves." Self-help should teach you to use SAPOLIO. Try a cake of it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Hurworth, 1,568 tons, Captain John Balley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 112 chests of opium, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Rodrigues and family and 46 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mrs Flewett.—From Singapore—One Native and a boy.—From Penang—Dr and Mrs Hamshire.—From Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Summers, Mr and Mrs Cowasjee and infant.—From Colombo—Mr Herbert Clark, Mr T V Humphrey, Miss L Higgon, Count L Mailath, Mr J B Neuberg, Mr H J Hemchund, Mr G Bradshaw, Mr Bertram, Mr P Vaz, Mr N Daza and 11 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Incharan	1813	Macdonald	A	K Nixon & Co.
„ Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
„ H. Balckow.	639	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Arab	2722	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ Cy. of Perth	2605	Swan	F	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Clio	1779	Charles	H	F Muir & Co
„ Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	K	Glade & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes.
„ Warora	2534	Maclachlan	P	B I S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bhima	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Kaveri	Nacoda	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W&A Graham &Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Oriental	2711	Street	4	P & O S N Co.
„ Thibet	1676	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Teheran	1684	Sams	5	P & O Co.
„ Sultan	1775	Johnson	9	V Ebrahim.
„ Deccan	2022	Beard	10	Haji Cassum.
„ W. Hall	2620	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Assyria	969	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.
„ Chelydra	1794	Gould	..	W&A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Pekin (s)	Harris	Shanghai, Jan 17.
	Henry Bolckow (s).	Raffin	Busreh, Jan 29.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Gutenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Umballa, for Moulmein.
„ Oriental, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
5 Asama s ....Smith........Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
December.					
25	Amizade (Bg)	Fukeer Sumsoon	Delagoa Bay.		
January.					
17	Mariner H M's	Batten	Perim	31	Zanzibar
23	Reindeer H M's	Needham	Bombay	29	Suakim
25	Muyun	Mackenzie	Perim	30	Perim
27	Arcadia	Andrews	London	27	Sydney
	Britannia	Woodcock	London		Madras
	Dorunda	Gray	London		Sydney
28	Shannon	Edwards	London	28	Calcutta
	Afghan	Golding	Australia		London
	Paraguay	Rosasio	Genoa	31	Somali coast
	Medusa	Constanzo	Calcutta	30	Trieste
	Prodano	Trotter	Adelaide	28	London
29	Anglia	Marr	Calcutta	30	Trieste
	Elbe	Thalenhorst.	Sydney	29	Bremen
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta		London
	Navarino	Bergmann	Calcutta	30	London
	Kingfisher H M's	Gardiner	Zanzibar		
	Britannia	Orman	Sydney	29	London
	Assam	Webber	Bombay		
30	Carola G Man of War	Vallette	Zanzibar	2	Kiel
	Tenasserim I G	Black	Berbera		Somali coast
	Beeswing	Russell	Manilla	30	Liverpool
	Tuna	Lovell	Berbera	1	Berbera
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Perim		Perim
31	Palestina	Driden	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Aislaby	Dennis	Cardiff		
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Genoa	31	Bombay
February.					
	Ursa	Phippen	Calcutta	1	London
	Chiltern	Starkey	Bombay		
2	Neckar	Supmer	Bremen	1	Shanghai
	Yangt'se	Lormier	China	2	Marseilles

Aden, February 2.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—45 bales wool, B Bhanjee; 18 bales wool, S Sitaram; 100 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjiwandas.

Werneth Hall s—200 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 500 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—6,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON

Straits of Magellan s—3,052 cwts myrabollams, K Khairaz and Co; 24 bales skin, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, K Khairaz and Co; 60 bales hides, E Gangjee and Co; 340 cwts turmeric, Allimamed Hassem; 55 cwts deer horns, and 1 bale skin, E Purdina; 163 cwts turmeric, L Napoo; 55 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 88 cwts coirmatting, H A R Seduck; 52 cwts gum, M Pairaz; 23 cwts fishmaws and 65 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 54 cwts olibanum, D Dossa; 15 bales skin, C Jooma and Co; 7 cwts fishmaws, and 110½ cwts gum, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 16 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co; 61 cwts gum, J Malsee; 12 cwts gum, J Samjee; 112 cwts gum and 57 cwts olibanum, Nurpal Mowjee; 800 cwts wheat, H Govindjee; 3,004 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, K Vassonjee; 13 bales skin, V Brothers; 45 cwts gum and 56 cwts chillies, B Morarjee.

Peninsular s—337 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 3,001 cwts linseed, William, Bell and Co.

Labourdonnais s—60 cwts olibanum and 91 cwts gum, A Allymamed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—50 bales cotton and 1,130 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 135 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 510 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 180 cwts gum, F. Hurst.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Incharran s—1,999½ cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 8,001 cwts linseed and 4,002 cwts groundnuts, F L Batliboi and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Arab s—980 cwts nigerseed, 890 cwts mowraseed, 2,940 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—300 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 935 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 715 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 11 cases bristles and 710 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 175 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1,182 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—500 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Itcharam Harjiwandas; 50 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,050 cwts gingellyseed and 399 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 5,050 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chelydra s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Baron Clyde s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Clyde s—110 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

D Balduino s—699 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—49 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 150 cwts sharkfins and 24 cwts kismiss, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 37½ cwts kismiss, and 31½ cwts jardaloo, J Samjeebhoy; 11 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 250 cwts onions, R Megjee; 31 cwts cloves, M Dawoodbhoy; 57 balss cotton, P F Talati; 55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 53 cwts ivory and 4 cwts cloves, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co.

Oriental s—50 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 30 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S. and M Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—60 cwts kismiss, C Ebram; 12 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 350 bales twist, The Khatow M S and W Co; 250 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 21 cwts jerdaloo and 22½ cwts kismiss, J M Somjeebhoy; 31 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 65 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 100 bales twist, The Union S and M and Co; 250 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Oriental s—147 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebram; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W and Co; 262 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—169 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 35 bales twist, M Huruckchand.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Warora s—60 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna and Co; 264 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·290	N	5	65·1	43·1	65	..	4·57	+2·67
Agra	30·282	N W	4	67·6	41·6	61	..	0·99	+0·19
Cawnpore	30·195	N N E	3	70·6	37·5	66	..	0·67	..
Allahabad	30·196	N N W	2	70·5	40·1	86	..	1·32	−0·16
Jhansi	30·191	N N W	3	72·5	43·7	42	..	0·80	−0·06
Jacobabad	30·272	E	2	66·9	37·1	31	..	4·02	+3·67
Karachi	30·249	N E	8	72·6	47·1	44	..	7·10	+6·35
Ajmere	30·333	Calm	2	61·2	37·9	42	..	1·88	+1·36
Deesa	30·231	E	..	72·1	42·0	24	..	0·61	+0·31
Rajkote	30·207	E	8	77·9	44·0	40	..	0·68	+0·18
Neemuch	30·292	N	2	64·8	42·9	30	..	2·85	+2·41
Indore	30·28	Calm	2	69·6	37·2	30	..	0·03	−0·77
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Jubbulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	30·243	N	3	76·2	44·6	26	..	1·57	+0·35
Raipur	30·119	N N W	5	77·9	55·7	51	..	1·75	+0·60
Nagpoor	30·176	N N W	16	80·2	50·3	40	..	6·32	+4·44
Amraoti	30·150	E N E	6	81·4	49·9	24	..	2·39	+0·47
Akola	30·182	E N E	4	81·0	36·7	33	..	2·48	...
Surat	30·149	N	F	76·0	50·1	59	..	0·01	−0·21
Malegaon	30·238	N	4	76·8	38·9	42	..	1·01	−0·43
Bombay	30·098	N N E	19	77·8	58·5	31	..	1·38	+0·51
Poona	30·177	Calm	4	84·5	46·5	30	..	5·40	+3·74
Sholapore	30·126	W N W	7	88·7	53·6	26	..	8·28	+6·18
Ratnagiri	30·06	Calm	16	80·9	59·9	53	..	1·38	+0·44
Belgaum	30·056	N N W	3	86·8	57·4	21	..	5·28	+3·23
Goa	30·046	NW	10	79·0	69·0	71	..	1·76	..
Karwar	30·001	N E	3	81·2	64·0	86	..	2·30	−0·85
Mangalore	30·009	N E	3	85·3	70·4	84	..	1·31	−2·38
Calicut	30·019	E N E	8	87·8	73·0	81	..	4·15	−3·33
Cochin	30·011	N E	M	90·3	76·1	78	..	6·52	−3·42
Bangalore	30·104	N E	4	84·7	61·5	74	..	9·90	+5·34
Secunderabad	30·094	E	2	90·2	66·4	78	..	2·26	+0·17
Masulipatam	30·074	E S E	5	85·1	72·0	74	..	11·59	+3·14
Bellary	30·064	Calm	3	93·5	67·4	79	..	4·81	+2·40
Cuddapah	30·064	S E	..	93·1	70·6	84	..	3·21	−3·69
Madras	30·072	E N E	10	85·2	76·6	76	..	5·26	−19·22
Coimbatore	30·062	N E	3	91·3	65·3	80	..	1·21	−4·65
Trichinopoly	30·054	N N E	6	91·5	70·4	77	..	5·33	−5·90
Negapatam	30·010	E N E	3	81·9	76·7	64	..	16·36	−16·38
Colombo (8th.)	29·993	N N E	11	87·5	75·0	84	00·3	20·66	−2·91

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light. M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen slightly at Surat and Karwar. At all other stations the barometer has risen, the rise being rapid in the Punjab, Rajputana Central India, and at some stations in the Central Provinces and locally at Belgaum, brisk in the North-West Provinces, Berar, and also at Malegaon, Masulipatam, Secunderabad and Madras, and moderate or slight elsewhere. The relative distribution of pressure shows very high readings in Rajputana, the Punjab, Indus Valley, and Central India, and very low on the West Coast from Karwar to Cochin Baric gradients are steep on the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Veraval and moderate in Central India and Berar. Except a trifling deficiency at some few stations pressure remains above the normal average everywhere, the excess being very large in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, and locally at Khandva and Malegaon. Winds are north-westerly at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sholapur, and Belgaum, and north-easterly to south-easterly at most other stations. The force has been strong at Bombay and Ratnagiri, fresh at Madras, Calicut, Rajkot and Karachi and moderate or slight elsewhere. The wind velocity this morning was 12 miles at Bombay and 8 miles at Karachi, Rajkot and Madras. The maximum temperature is much below the average in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Punjab, and locally at Khandwa and Malegaon. The variations in other places are generally small. Maximum readings above 90° were registered at Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The night temperature is considerably above the average at Cochin, Bangalore, and at all stations in the Madras Presidency, but is below it everywhere else. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Akola (37°). Humidity changes are small and irregular everywhere, and the skies continue to be cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations since yesterday. The weather is very cloudy in the Madras Presidency and rough sea is reported from Negapatam. Baric gradients between Veraval and Ratnagiri are steep and fresh to strong winds will continue to blow on and off the West and the Kathiawar Coasts. Over the rest of the country fine settled weather prevails.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 9.

The barometer has fallen slowly in Verawal, Surat, and Colombo. It is risen elsewhere. The increase is from brisk to rapid, except over the Peninsula and Sind. The distribution is unchanged. The readings remain highest in the North-West India, and lowest in the south of the Bay and Malabar. Winds remain northerly near all parts of the country, and still blow strongly in the west coast. The temperature has risen in North-East India and fallen or changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is two degrees above the normal in Madras and Burma; from four to ten degrees below elsewhere. The maxima yesterday was at Simla, 31°; Murree, 35°; Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, 53°. The minima last night was at Murree, 20°; Simla and Mussoorie, 21°; Peshawar and Rawal Pindi, 32°; Lahore, 33°; Roorkee, 36°; Cawnpore, Ajmere, and Jeypore, 38°; slight snow has fallen at Murree and Simla and slight rain at Colombo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th February, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·989
Temperature of the Air	68·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	56·2
Dew Point	45·8
Relative humidity of Air	·456
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	77·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	59·5
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	493

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisne, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPAH, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

THOUSANDS of FAMILIES in different parts of India, China, and Burma constantly use Motivala's Vegetable Cough Pills as a household Remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections. For handbills containing certificates apply to S. B. Motivala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4, 6 and 10 Annas per Phial.

PIANOS TUNES on Yearly System. PIANOS and HARMONIUMS REPAIRED and TUNED. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BED-SHEETS.—For strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Size 9 ft. by 5 ft. at As. 15 each; Size 7 ft. by 4 ft. at As. 12 each. Samples free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospital, and large buyers.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.—Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers at the Bath Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. E. HART'S Bona-fide Auction Sale of valuable Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Garden, &c., at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill.

A CUP OF TEA or of COFFEE can be had at PEARSE'S from 1 p.m. without waiting—Apollo Street, Fort.

A MASON and HAMLIN'S HARMONIUM, large size, suitable for Church, Chapel or School. Equal to new. Open to offer. Apply S. R. Batliwalla, Law and Commission Agent, 2, Ripon Road, Byculla.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS by a Married couple with Board. Apply with terms (moderate) to "T. S.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a Competent English and Gujarati Accountant. Moderate Salary. Apply to "No. 11," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE—Two McKean's Patent Automatic Rock Boring Machines complete, with steel drills, 1½ to 4 feet, and steam tubing. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Byculla, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—12th Feb. Choice Palms, Lahore Chrysanthemums, Eucharis and other Lilies, Achimenes Tubers, many varieties of "Maiden Hairs," "Birds' nest" and other Ferns, property of W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound.—New Colours and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very moderate Prices.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co Ld., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

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IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries.
A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Mr. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper General, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Large quantities of unappropriated provisions, water proof caps, coats, havresacks, &c, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

13 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey dhoties.
10 cases white dhoties and scarves,
3 " cashmere and melton cloth.
7 " turkey red shirtings and cambrics.
13 " white leno gauze.
5 " white doria.
1 case white gauze.
1 " " leno.
130 cwts. manilla-tarred, hamp-covered, steel wire, rope, 1½, 2½, 4, and 6 inches.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mr. E. I. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at the Esplanade Road, near the National Bank's Building, the valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of gold and silver watches, clocks, time-pieces, card cases gold and silver jewellery, wedding and birthday presentation articles, rings, lockets, chains, bangles, plated-ware, show cases, office table, chairs, &c. Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 10, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

As usual now on a Monday we have only local or provincial news to chronicle in this column, the latest financial and commercial telegrams from Europe and America having been entered in our report under Saturday evening's date.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 73,271
" " Branches	Dec.	" 3,61,151
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 12,84,962
Government Securities	Dec.	" 20,64,293
Loans	Inc.	" 8,69,132
Bills Discounted	Inc.	" 6,47,688
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,25,815
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 14,11,134

The indications of a little more demand for Money for trade purposes, which were given in the Presidency Bank's last weekly Statement of Affairs, are rather more marked in the Return issued this afternoon, although the unusual abundance of cash in the Bank's coffers for the time of year is still shown in a Cash Balance of over 513½ lakhs. The decrease in the Balance during last week of some 14 lakhs is less than a lakh more than was disclosed in the previous statement, when the increase in the trade demand had been rather over 11 lakhs; but, as will be seen from the figures, which we give above, Private Deposits had diminished by over 12¾ lakhs, while both Loans and Bills Discounted had increased materially, the actual expansion of trade requirements being now represented by 28 lakhs, the realization of Government Securities having helped the balance which, in addition to the larger trade demand, had been further reduced by some decrease in Government Deposits.

Cotton.—A return of demand was experienced in this market to-day, and some 4,700 bales of ready new stuff changed hands. Of this quantity, local consumers took 2,975 bales, consisting of 2,150 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 162½, 3¼; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 192¼; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 176; 100 Damurgaum, at Rs. 180; 150 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 176¼; 125 Dhulia, at Rs. 151; and 50 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 183; while the sales to exporters aggregated 1,725 bales, of which 1,000 were Bengals, at Rs. 148-68; 300 bales Nugger, at Rs. 176-78; 125 Mowa, at Rs. 191; 200 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 183; and 100 Hingunghat at Rs. 192½ per candy. The market was steady throughout the day, and prices at closing showed an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy.

The telegraphic reports to hand from the Cotton districts are upon the whole favourable, dry bright weather having prevailed in all the circles since the middle of last week. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, a westerly wind had set in, and improvement to the Cotton crop was expected; but at Broach, where it was unusually cold, the dew fall was insufficient, and the plants were suffering from cold winds. Severe cold prevailed in the Dhollera circle, in the Wudwan and Veerumgaum districts of which Cotton was arriving in small quantities; while at Dhollera itself, Arrivals were increasing, as they were also at Bhownugger where the crop is officially reported to be gathered up.

The Wheat and Seed markets have been closed to-day for a native (Hindu) holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,413	bales.
Wheat	9,214	cwt.
Linseed	6,069	"
Rapeseed	931	"
Gingelly	9,363	"
Poppy seed	794	"
Ground nuts	7,036	"

Freights are still very firm, and higher rates have been asked again to-day; but there has been less demand for tonnage.

Exchange has been weak and declining all day under the influence of latest advices concerning Silver. Rates opened this evening 3-16d. below Saturday evening's quotations, and closed as undernoted with a still weak feeling. A moderate business has been done in Bank Demand, for February delivery, at 1s. 5 9-16d.; and Telegraphic, for March transfer, at the same rate, was done in the forenoon, and rates then receded 1-16 to ⅛d. No merchants' Bills have been offering. Forward Bank Demand, for March-April delivery, was quoted, at closing, at 1s. 5¼d. and Credits at 1s. 5 13-16d. for March, and 1s. 5⅝d. for April, and ready

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 7-16 to 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-8 to 5-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-16 to ½d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1.86.	"

Government Paper has had a heavy drop to-day. Early in the morning business was done in Fours for cash, at 104⅛, and afterwards the rate touched 103½; but it rallied in the afternoon and closing quotations were 103 13-16 for cash, 103⅞ for the next settlement, and 103⅞ for the April account; with 4½ per cents 106½ nominal.

Shares have again been almost without movement on every line, and the market may be called quiet, but steady generally at our last quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 932½. Bombay Flour have advanced Rs. 20, and now stand at Rs. 860 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th February as compared with the statement of the 31st January 1891:—

	Jan. 31. Rs.	Feb. 7. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,90,254	47,16,983
Do. do. at Branches	30,22,639	26,61,488
Other Deposits	6,43,06,457	6,30,21,495
Post Bills	3,617	3,617
Cash Credits, undrawn	15,76,529	14,14,337
Rs.	8,70,49,496	8,51,97,920
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	108.66,936	88,02,643
Cash Credits on do. do.	35,09,130	36,25,885
Loans do. do.	23,85,100	32,54,232
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,613	2,309
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,65,86,480	1,72,34,163
Stamps, &c.	24,727	24,492
Dead Stock... Rs. 6,76,992 Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000		
	3,91,992	3,91,992
Bullion	3,59,842	2,23,842
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,46,858	2,72,673
Cash and Currency Notes	5,27,76,818	5,13,65,684
Rs.	8,70,49,496	8,51.97.92

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollerah	4
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅜.
4½ per cent. "	78⅞.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	46

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

February 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Rangoon, 9th.—Moulmein route to Siam at Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Next Mail for Mauritius closes at Aden noon on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, February 8.

10 p.m.	66·6

MONDAY, February 9.

6 a.m.	60·4
10 a.m.	70·1
2 p.m.	74·3
4 p.m.	74·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIR THARIA TOPAN, Kt.—February 9, at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, aged 68 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CABLE—February 5, at 3, Russell Street, George Pickersgill son of F Cable, aged 5 months.

McCARTHY—January 27, at Secunderabad, Brigade-Surgn D J McCarthy, I M S, attached to the 1st Madras Lancers.

TREHERNE—February 1, at Meerut, of enteric fever, the dearly loved wife of Surgeon Treherne, Army Medical Staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1891.

The report of the death of the Amir Abdul Rahman—happily contradicted in a telegram curiously enough coming from Askabad, in Russian territory—gives a certain flavour of actuality to an article contributed by Dr. W. H. Bellew to the first number of the "Imperial" *Asiatic Quarterly*. The writer has some claims to be considered an expert in Indo-Afghan politics, and when he treats of the difficult and delicate problems which may present themselves for immediate solution at any moment, his opinion is entitled to the respect due to a ripe knowledge of his subject, founded on personal observation and experience. But the respect due to a writer who understands his theme does not necessarily include absolute submission to his judgment, which may be open well-founded objection. Dr. Bellew puts us on our guard when at the out-set he gives what is apparently a full measure of approval to an "authentic," *i. e.*, apparently inspired, article which appeared in the *Times* on the 19th of August last, setting forth the necessity for establishing closer diplomatic relations with the Amir Abdul Rahman. It is true that the article in question indicated quite candidly the existence in high quarters of a growing sense of the failure of the Government of India "to obtain from the astute Amir any return at all commensurate with the very large expenditure of money from the revenues of India that has already been incurred in their dealings with him—which expenditure it is now proposed [in the *Times* article] to increase—the antecedent experience notwithstanding—with the avowed object of improving those relations." Last September, in drawing attention to the remarkable article in the London paper, we put the same interpretation on it, and indeed, no other was possible. But while we pointed out the disadvantages and the dangers lurking in the methods suggested as the best and indeed the only ones calculated to obtain an equivalent from the Amir for the pecuniary sacrifices imposed on the Indian taxpayer, Dr. Bellew enters no protest against suggestions which seemed to us to be fraught with peril. There is perhaps an implied warning against precipitation in enforcing on a reluctant State more intimate diplomatic relations, in the recital of the fate of Sir Louis Cavagnari, who arrived at Kabul in July, 1879, and was cordially received with every mark of honour by the then Amir, Yakoub Khan. He was installed in a building close to the Amir's own palace with a guard of the Amir's household troops to protect it. This guard the Resident himself asked to have removed, desiring "a free and unrestrained access of the Amir's subjects to himself." Soon rumours went about that the Amir was chafing under the dictation of the Resident, who, it was alleged, failed in the deference and respect due to the Maharajah. Dr. Bellew states that within the month of the arrival of the Resident there were two factions in Kabul, the Cavagnarizai and the Yakoubzai. Open disaffection of five or six regiments originated in the discontent of the soldiery at the nonpayment of their arrears. The British Envoy was coupled with the Amir in their threats and denunciations. When the actual mutiny broke out the men of three regiments attacked their own officers, and then rushed in a body to the Amir's palace, where the guard withstood them; then, they turned off to the Residency which was close by, and threw stones at the soldiers of the Sikh escort. These answered with rifle shots; the mutineers ran to the magazine, and seizing their arms, attacked the Residency, which after a heroic defence, was set on fire, and nearly all the inmates perished. The Amir's Army disbanded, and India was immediately involved in another Afghan war, by which Abdul Rahman, then a fugitive in Russian Turkistan, alone profited. The cost to India was twenty millions sterling.

In this brief story there is very little to encourage a prudent politician to hasten the time when another Resident may be installed at Kabul, even as the welcome guest of the reigning Amir. We have been among the first to ask that India should receive some adequate *quid pro quo* for the payment to the Afghan Ruler of a lakh of rupees on the first of every month—a subvention which is from time to time supplemented by gifts of arms of precision, cannon, and ammunition. But we do not place the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Amir in the forefront when the question of an equivalent for large and continuous payments has to be considered. On the contrary we are disposed to place it last and least amongst the desiderata with which the Government of India should concern itself. The writer in the *Times* began at the wrong end when he said that the first question forced upon us by a request from the Amir for an increased subvention, would be how to secure diplomatic privileges; commercial privileges being relegated to the second place. "The first and most essential requirement" of the Government of India was, in this badly inspired writer's view, information: "in order to procure trustworthy and regular news from Afghanistan, we must have a reliable Agency at Kabul and other places, and we must also have a telegraph to Kabul in the first place, and further on afterwards. The Amir may with every propriety and reason be asked to allow an English officer with a suitable escort to proceed once a year to Mazar-i-Sherif, Memeina, or Herat, and also to allow a telegraph wire to be laid down from the Khyber to as near his capital as he thinks desirable." The writer considerately abstains from saying anything for the present about a railway up the Khyber to Kabul, but he recommends Government not to be dilatory to obtain the Amir's sanction to the continuation of "our" railway to Kandahar. "That continuation is inevitable; and the required material and rolling-stock are held ready for completion, under certain eventualities, whether the Amir be willing or not." If the subject can only be broached in this spirit it would be infinitely better to send the Amir an ultimatum of the kind forwarded to Shere Ali, and follow it up by armed invasion. War sooner or later would be inevitable, and it would be much better to go into it with our eyes open than drift into it unawares by stupid blundering.

There is another and far more effectual way of attaining the desired end. If the Amir and his subjects be reassured as to our intentions while obtaining the pecuniary assistance which they covet at our hands, they will have no reason to refuse an equivalent in commercial, as distinct from diplomatic, privileges. An increase of revenue is never regarded with mistrust by even the most suspicious potentate. It ought not to be difficult to show the Amir that he would receive a better return in actual cash for small duties levied on imports and exports, than by large duties on every camel-load which kill commerce and leaves his treasury dependent on foreign eleemosinary gifts. Why should "we" make "our" railway to Kandahar, instead of supplying the Amir with the means of making his own railway, in his own way, and at his own convenience? He is himself according to his own boast a born engineer, and the renown of being the builder of the first Afghan railway, would not be unworthy for an honourable ambition. He might train Pathan Railway officials to work the line, and if he choose he could seek instructors amongst those Swiss engineers who have acquired their experience in a country as mountainous as Afghanistan. It will be much better to capitalise the subsidy which *ex-hypothesi* is to be considerably augmented, and enable his Highness to make his own telegraph lines and railways rather than go on paying heavy sums which earn no gratitude while risking misunderstanding and possible war by forcing "our" telegraphs and "our" railways on an unwilling ally. For the purposes of a prudent policy we do not require permission for a military officer to gallop once a year to Mazar-i-Sherif, Mimeina or Herat; nor a British Envoy installed either permanently or for a season at Kabul. The Amir has shown at Rawal Pindi that he is essentially a man of business, and is quite able to distinguish between solid advantages and merely sentimental considerations. If he come to understand that it is not a question of making "our" railway in his territory, but of doing for himself with British capital what the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey have been so glad to do, he will not be slow to take advantage of a golden opportunity to secure a British guarantee that his son Habibullah shall succeed to the *gadi*.

The *Times* has had its head turned by the discovery of an Aristotelian manuscript. To treat the incident, important and interesting though it is, as having any bearing upon the pending discussion of the claims of Greek in public school education is to stretch a point a little too far. Meeting the possible objection that, at a time when many of the masters of our public schools are inviting the Universities to discard Greek as the basis of a liberal education, too much is being made of "the discovery of a musty ancient treatise," it proceeds "even when our schools and universities are finally given over to athletic exercises, tempered only by a smattering of natural knowledge, we must hope that the British Museum will long remain what it is at present, the great national centre for the intelligent study of that antiquity which lies at the source of modern life and culture." This is pedantry with a vengeance, and the journalist has allowed the school-master to supplant him for the time being. The *Times*, which has lately shown in some respects a marked power of adaptation to new methods and new ideas, has here suddenly gone back to a theory of education as antiquated as the Johnsonese, though it may be doubted if even Johnson, with his exaggerated estimate of the classical element in education, would have so unscrupulously travestied the scheme of the reformers. It is scarcely honest to say that the powerful minority of headmasters who supported at Oxford, the other day, a resolution for removing Greek from the list of compulsory subjects at the universities, desire to eliminate the classical languages from the university curriculum. Surely too, a journal which is written for men of the world, as well as for men of the study, does not expect people to believe that there is nothing between Greek and athletics, and that if you reduce the status of the former there will be nothing for the youth of England to busy themselves with but boating, cricket, and football? "Athletics, tempered by a smattering of national knowledge," is but a slap-dash description of university life as it would be if Greek were made an optional subject. It is not nearly true, and as to "smattering," what but a "smattering" of Greek is the result in the majority of cases in which men just manage to get through the irreducible minimum insisted upon? Even Dr. Freeman, who has been inditing a not too good-natured answer to Dr. Percival's plea for the change, acknowledges that the pass Greek of the universities is very bad, and asks that it should be made a reality. Professor Stuart Blackie, who for the rest is in little sympathy with Dr. Freeman's claim for the stereotyping of Greek in the curriculum, is with the historian of the Norman Conquest on this point. "No man, he says, can have a higher respect for Greek than I have; but what I respect is a real Greek, not a sham Greek—Greek as a living spring of moral and intellectual nutriment, not as a barren formalism and a curiously dissected skeleton." This is characteristic of the old Edinburgh Professor, whose affection for Greek has never been concealed. But he recognizes the fact, which Professor Freeman seems almost to ignore, that there have been great historians since Thucydides. Milton and Locke, Professor Blackie points out, studied Latin and Greek because these languages were the key to the only great storehouses of useful knowledge and high culture then open to the world. "It is not so now. The most rich and various storehouses of all sorts of knowledge, both speculative and practical, are open to a modern British man without any key but his mother-tongue; and an Englishman, or a Scot, in the latter end of this nineteenth century, 300 years after Shakespeare, has no more need of going to dead languages for the sake of the culture that belongs to a well-educated gentleman, than a Newcastle man has to send to the end of the world for coals which he has at his own door." To Professor Blackie, at all events, there is a happy medium between "all Greek" and "all Football."

One item of the Czarewitch's projected tour in the Far East was a visit to the Russian factories at Hankow. But from the Chinese papers to hand by yesterday's steamer, it appears that his Imperial Highness will now go direct from Hongkong to Japan. The Heir-Apparent to the Russian Throne, writes the *Celestial Empire*, has been ignominiously snubbed by a mere Chinese official, one of the old school it is true, who holds all comers from the outside world, be they princes or commercial drummers, in the most lofty contempt. The Russian cruiser Bobre was despatched Hankow last December with a view to arranging for his Imperial Highness's reception and entertainment. The Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, his Excellency Chang Chih-Tung, was waited upon by Captain Boyle, of the Bobre, under orders of Admiral Nazimoff, but to the astonishment of everybody, the Viceroy after making various excuses, finally refused point blank to receive the illustrious tourist. The Anglo-Chinese papers are loud in their condemnation of the Viceroy, who, they declare, has never troubled himself to conceal his feelings towards foreigners. A year ago, he kept the whole Consular body in Shanghai waiting on his door step, and now he gruffly tells the Russian officer that if his Imperial master goes to his territory he will have to take things as he finds them. The Viceroy Chang is considered one of the coming men, being one of the most enlightened and honest the country can boast. He cannot plead ignorance as to the station of the visitor whom he has thus caused to pass us by as an inhospitable, uncivilized land, observes our Shanghai contemporary, for it was Chang Chih-Tung who some ten years ago astonished every one in Peking by his impeachment of Chung How's Treaty with Russia, in which he enlarged upon the menace which the position of that Power in Asia was to China. This is a solitary instance in which the Czarewitch's visit has been productive of discord, and though the Viceroy's line of conduct is heartily applauded by some, our contemporaries are looking forward not only to a Imperial rebuke to the Viceroy, but to the likelihood of the insult being resented at St. Petersburg in a wholly unpalatable way.

The operations of the Australian agriculturists in dealing with the insect plague, must afford some interest to entomologists in India, especially as locusts, which have often seriously troubled the ryot, are now a serious menace to the Australian colonies. Mr. French, the Government entomologist of Victoria, has suggested an inter-colonial conference on the subject of the locust plague which has been prevalent for some months past. The Department of Agriculture has so far taken no action in the matter, and the advocacy of continued effort is somewhat discouraged by the plea that in so large a territory combined action is possible. But in America three million square miles of locust country has been practically freed of this pest, and it is suggested that so far as Australia is concerned the land-owners in the most thickly settled areas should combine, Government undertaking the repression of the plague in the sparsely tenanted district. What particular method will be propounded does not yet appear, but as a preliminary it is urged that the Australian bustard or wild turkey should be permanently protected in consideration of its usefulness as an insect destroyer. The birds have done good service to the farmers in the plains, particularly in the destruction of caterpillars, and they are to some extent protected by the Australian Game Act. Their permanent protection is deemed to be most essential. But whether this is the main feature of the scheme is not stated. Whatever they may resolve upon may prove of service here, and the development of the Australian project may be watched with advantage.

A reply has at length been sent to the singular proposal that Dr. Blaney and a few friends should interview the Viceroy at Calcutta and expound the reasons—sufficiently cogent one would suppose not to require such advocacy—why the repayment of the Tansa Loan should be spread over a period of sixty years as was at first intended, and not be restricted to forty years as the Government of India on second thoughts insisted. Colonel Ardagh writes that his Excellency cannot see his way to receive a deputation on the subject; but any further representations which may be forwarded through the usual channels will receive full consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon stated that he had determined, on account of the opposition in the Corporation, to give up the scheme of placing the proposed head-quarters of the fire brigade on the land near the Arthur Crawford Market, and that he would recommend that a site at Sankli Tank, at Clare Road, Byculla, be taken as the next best.

The North-Western Railway returns for the week ended 34th January, show that there was an increase in the number of passengers and the quantity of goods carried, but a decrease in the receipts of both departments, the total decrease in the drawings of the company for the week being Rs. 26,652. The total loss on the official year up to date is Rs. 17,35,631.

We are glad to call attention to the concert which is to be held on February the 20th at 9-15, p.m. at the Town Hall, in aid of the Convalescent Home of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund advertised in our to-day's issue. The Governor and Lady Harris will be present.

Lord Harris' remarks at the opening of the Bombay Art Exhibition, observes an up-country paper, were characteristically shrewd and practical. Art, he told his hearers, required something more than exhibitions to encourage it: it required a market. As a general truth this is indisputable, however, prosaic it may seem. The greatest artists, whether of the brush or of the pen, are those who have had to depend on their productions for a living. This does not mean that all who do so, will produce good work: there will always be pot-boiling painters and penny-a-lining writers: but it means that even the artistic mind requires the stimulus of need if its highest capabilities are to be developed. At the same time, so far as India is concerned, it is perhaps the desire for a market as much as a market that is wanted. The exhibitions at Calcutta and Bombay are filled for the most part with the productions of artists who have no need to take thought whether their work is saleable or not. Art for them is a recreation not a profession: and though it is creditable alike to their talents and their disposition that they should thus employ their leisure, the effect on their work is not elevating. The Anglo-Indian has to suffer many penalties: must we include among them the malady of an incurable dilettanteism?

The Golden Rose which, it is said, the Pope is to give to the Empress of Austria in March, is a fine work of art. A firm of jewellers in Rome have enjoyed the privilege of making these tributes for many generations. There is a thorny stem, with leaves and buds, the rose itself being made of pure gold. The last person who received it was the Queen Regent of Spain, three or four years ago.

Great interest is felt among Methodists all over the world in the restoration of John Wesley's Chapel. For this work £10,000. was subscribed in a fortnight. The work has just been commenced by underpinning the foundations. When the chapel was built in 1777, the underground water prevented the foundations from being carried down to a sufficient depth, and timbers forming a kind of raft were placed under the footings on which the walls were built. This water has long since been drained away by the metropolitan main drainage, and the timbers have decayed. Concrete piers are now to be carried down to the substratum of gravel, 6ft. below. Mr. Banister Fletcher has been consulted as to the foundations, which are being carried out by Messrs. Holloway, the contractors, from the designs of Mr. E. Hoole, the architect.

TELEGRAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Mr. Healy, who was interviewed yesterday, said he was confident of a speedy settlement which would reunite the two Irish Parties.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, FEB. 8.

The Marquis di Rudini has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet. The Marquis himself becomes Premier and Foreign Minister.

Signor Colombo has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Signor Nicotera, Minister of the Interior.

CANADIAN MANIFESTO.

OTTAWA, FEB. 8.

A Manifesto has been issued by Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, to the Canadian people, in which he warmly combats unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, which, he says, would result in indiscrimination against England and the annexation of Canada to the United States. He therefore urges the necessity of upholding allegiance to the Crown, the unity of the Empire, and of preserving Canada's commercial and political freedom.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7.

The Caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives have resolved that the Senate's Silver Bill, which was referred by the House of Representatives to the Coinage Committee, is important, and should be reported to the House without delay.

THE CZAREWITCH'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 9.

The Czarewitch and party arrived at Tanjore on Sunday morning, and were received by the Collector and district officials. Refreshments were served at the railway station, and the party visited the Temple and Palace. They breakfasted at the Collector's Residence, and at noon they departed for Trichinopoly, where preparations for reception had been made on an extensive scale. The party drove from the station to the Collector's house, and lunched there, visiting the Rock in the evening.

SALARY OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9.

The monthly salary of each Oudh Judicial Commissioner will be fixed at Rs. 3,500.

AMALGAMATION OF INDIAN STAFF OFFICERS.

By the new Warrant for the amalgamation of the three Indian Staff Corps Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies, serving in Bengal, will in future be eligible for District Commands in that Presidency; also staff appointments at Army Headquarters.

THE RIFLE RANGES AT WANOWRIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 9.

Government has sanctioned the funds required to put the Rifle Ranges at Wanowrie into a mor decent and safe condition. At present the ranges cross each other, and the ground is cut up in all directions by nullahs and ditches. The ranges will now be made parallel to each other, and the nullahs will be filled in, so that the ground will be afer than it was. Hitherto much anxiety was felt during rifle meetings on these ranges.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, under the Command of Colonel Brooke-Meares, will leave Poona for Bombay in two special troop trains, leaving here at 8-30 p.m., one on Saturday and one on Sunday next, the 14th and 15th inst. They embark at Bombay on the 16th for Karachi *en route* to Quetta. The 1st Worcestershire Regiment will move from the Ghorpuri Barracks to the Wanowrie Barracks on Monday. The 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, now under canvas at Kirkee, will move into the Ghorpuri Barracks the same day. The latter appear to think it hard that they should not be given the Wanowrie Barracks.

The 2nd Grenadiers (commanded by Major Mackenzie) which is also under orders for Quetta, will leave Poona for Bombay in three special troop trains, one leaving at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th inst., and the other two at 8-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. respectively, on the 26th. They embark for Karachi at Bombay on the 27th inst.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino left here this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 9.

H. M. S. Boadicea left for Colombo this morning.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE NOVELTY.

A MUSICAL treat, such as we seldom have in Bombay, is promised us, as will be seen from advertisement, on Thursday and the two following evenings, at the Novelty Theatre. Bombay is not a theatre-going city, so far, at any rate, as the European community is concerned, and theatrical companies on tour knowing it, take care to give this city a wide berth. A small company of Italian operatists, travelling under the name of the Ida Poli Rosa Operatic Concert Company, arrived in Bombay on Monday from Italy *en route* for Java *via* Calcutta, and although it was not their original intention to perform in Bombay Mr. Soundy succeeded in prevailing upon them to give three entertainments before proceeding on their tour. The company, which includes Madame Ida Poli Rosa, a prima donna from the principal theatres of Milan, Florence, Rome, Vienna, Pisa, and Bologne, Signor Luigi Ariani, the tenor of the Theatre Pagliano at Florence, Signor Ettore Foggi, the Milan Theatre del Verme, baritone, and Signor Giovanni Reina, basso buffo, has been especially selected for tour and sent out by the Italian Government. So we may reckon on the entertainments being well worth going to hear. Donizetti's comic opera "Don Pasquale" will be the only piece they will produce complete, the programmes for the other two evenings being composed of solos, duets, trios, and acts from high class operas. There is not much time to book seats, so a visit should be paid to Messrs. Soundy and Company's without any delay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

CONTINUING our study of the more prominent pictures, we now come to those of a new exhibitor in Bombay, whose works created a very favourable impression on the judges. Mrs. Fairlie Muir is not the only outside artist who has sent in some specimens of her skill to the exhibition, and carried off this year prizes which have hitherto been retained in Bombay. Over a dozen oil-paintings by her adorn the walls of Room III., and without exception they are all meritorious works. She is undoubtedly an artist of great versatility, studying with equal success landscape and figure-painting. We often find excellent landscapists spoiling their pictures—and there are not a few such at the present exhibition—by the badly drawn, stiff, and doll like figures they introduce to enliven the scene. Mrs. Muir is not one of those. Being a good landscapist, and evidently, too, making character or figure-painting a special study, she manages most deftly to people her scenes with natural-looking figures. See, for instance, her "Pontoon Boat" (204). That is a picture which, during the past week, few if any of the visitors to the exhibition can have failed to notice. It is in many respects the best landscape in the room, and one of the best pictures of any kind by an amateur. It is a realistic scene altogether; the bend of the reeds standing out of the water in the left foreground, the pose of the figures on the pier, the group in the crossing boat, and the rush of the stream, are all what one would just imagine they should be. Across the water in the distance is a picturesque clump of trees, also characterised by truthfulness of colour, backed by a bright blue sky flaked with white. It is a lovely composition, full of sweet colour and light, and the careful manner in which the minutest details are attended to, marks in her case, as in that of another lady-artist already referred to, a painstaking painter. Another notable, though not quite so clever, work is "The Crack Gokak Falls" (237). Though a very wild and curious corner it is not a particularly striking scene for a painting. Its only effect is the split in the rock, the bright daylight behind which affords a strong contrast to the dark and sombre-looking rocks which cover most of the canvas. Mrs. Muir has treated the subject in a thoroughly artistic fashion. She has made the most of "the crack," and with infinite care filled in the foliage of the tree which hangs over the precipice, while she gives just sufficient foreground of rock to set off the main effect of the picture. She has also worked in very cleverly two figures, which help very materially to finish the pictures. In "The Ruined Shrine in the Rai" (261) one hardly knows which to admire most—the woman and the cattle amongst the ruins, or the fine technique of the surroundings. The colour scheme is limited in scale, and while it is undoubtedly the purpose of the artist to give us an idea of the old ruins, one cannot help admiring the arrangement of the figures, which give life to an otherwise dull and cheerless picture. "A Quiet Pool, Daddi" (295), and "Near Chikodi" (303), make a charming pair. Though small, they are bright little gems, and represent a deal of work. Turning now to her figure-painting, we naturally select her best attempt first. That is No. 201, representing an old woman at the spinning wheel. It is a study representing the most patient care. The expression and marks of age upon the features are most naturally treated, and the work as a whole shows great executive faculty. Another notable work in its way, and one which the judges have seen fit to ticket "commended," is "Preparing for the Carnival" (186). It represents a mountebank dressed in red, touching up his painted face. The features are expressionless, as they are meant to be, and a noteworthy point is the masterful manner in which the red dressing of the figure is subdued. The pose is perfect; but that is a feature which characterises the draughtsmanship of all the work Mrs. Muir shows. As a piece of figure-painting it is well worthy of the artist, but cannot be compared to "La Fileuse." She also shows, amongst other things, a very good study of an old man's head, entitled "Meditation" (188), the title being admirably carried out in the expression imparted to the features.

Another lady artist who displays a considerable amount of versatility is Mrs. T. Macpherson. Animal painting is a favourite study with her; but that she can do more than that she very clearly proves with "Street Scene, Poona City" (200). The subject is one which is very apt to tempt the amateur fond of bright colours to colour too highly, and if it be a trifle garish in colour to make an altogether pleasing composition, no fault can be found with the perspective nor with the modelling of the figures that people the street. They are not many; but they are admirably grouped, and the care expended upon them has not been thrown away, for though apparently a minor detail, the street being meant by her for the picture, it is the figures which in this case make the picture. "That Haughty Puppy" (215), is an amusing and enticing picture; and is one of the few animal studies in the exhibition. It represents a little dog sitting upon a couch with a slipper under its paw. The merit of the picture lies in the half frightened look on the animal's face as he stares straight in front of him, to all appearance interrupted in his work of destruction upon the crimson slipper. The dog, sketched from life is a perfect piece of modelling, and if there is any fault at all, it is to be found in the surrounding details, which appear rather stiff in treatment, although the fault is so trifling, it is hardly worth mentioning. "A Trio" (311), is another little animal study showing the heads of three little dogs similar to the above.

"Our Father!" (236), Mrs. Bruce's most important work, is a picture so sweet in sentiment that one will pause, and pause long, to look at it; and as one looks, it will be strange indeed if the heart be not touched by the lesson it teaches. It breathes of Heaven; and the tale told by the picture is of a fair European child who has for her playmate a little dark-skinned Hindu. They have stopped their play, their toys are cast aside, and the little Christian begins to tell her companion of God. She prays to "Our Father!" The picture represents her kneeling, her pretty upturned face in profile, and her little hands clasped. The Young Heathen kneels too, but with uncrossed hands, looking with a mixture of wonder and awe at her gentle companion. The expression on the two young faces is admirably portrayed. If anything, that of the child at prayer is a little too earnest. It is more what one would expect to see on an older person, but not on a child. Still it is an angelic countenance. The light, too, is managed with powerful and excellent effect, and although it smacks somewhat of the limelight in the theatre, it brings out the expression of reverence upon the conutenance. The features of the little Hindu are better painted. That is the finest point in the picture, the conception being admirable. Another point in which Mrs. Bruce is to be congratulated is that though the subject is one which presents obvious opportunities for a display of colour, the artist has exercised a commendable self-restraint, the result being an effect which is both rich and subdued. She also exhibits two portraits "My Pet" (161), and "Florence" (302). The former is undoubtedly the better of the two. It is painted in a free and unaffected way in pleasing tones. The face is beautifully modelled, and not unlike that of the praying child in "Our Father!" The flesh tint is good in colour which can hardly be said of that in No. 302. In this latter the complexion, meant evidently to be healthy in tone, appears a little too pronounced. She has had rather much red on her palette when at work on that portrait, and the endeavour to tone it down has rendered it somewhat harsh. It has, however, its good qualities, and anyone can see at a glance it is not the work of a novice.

Mrs. Chatfield presents only three works of art, which display talent much above the average. Naturally that which creates most interest, though it is not her most important work, is a delightful drawing of his Excellency Lord Harris's little boy, "The Hon'ble George St. Vincent Harris" (73). It is well done, and is a good likeness, and hangs immediately under the portrait of his father in Room II. An admirable work is her "High Priest of the Ancient Faith" (22). That is a work upon which the artist may be most sincerely congratulated. It is an interesting picture; it has been worked out in a thoughtful way; and is a thorough good study of character. The light is cleverly managed, and falling upon the old man's face, brings out all its strongly-marked characteristics. The flesh tint, too, is life-like in tone. Coming again to detail, the dress hangs naturally upon the body, and is so well treated that the texture is admirably brought out; and the whole stands out in relief against a dark brown background, an admirable contrast to the colouring of the portrait, for although it may be classed under the head of character studies, it is taken from life, and therefore a portrait. She also exhibits a very pretty flower study—"Chrysanthemums" (1).

This takes us back again amongst the water-colours, of which there are many worthy of more than a passing remark, still left unmentioned. Some half a dozen very picturesque bits of colouring are exhibited by Mr. Justice Birdwood, the president of the Society. Without exception all his works are well balanced and deftly executed, showing considerable facility in the handling of his brushes. He apparently delights in bright sunny pictures, and many of our younger amateurs might take a lesson from him in the manner in which he avoids over-colouring in those studies which tempt one to take license for the sake of effect. Take for instance "Louisa Point, Matheran" (32). It is a fine warm bit of colouring, and the distant landscape is bathed in a lovely golden glow from the setting sun. Though but a sketch, it is carefully handled, and requires only a few more touches to make it an admirably finished picture. The colouring is rich; but there is where the masterful treatment comes in. It might have been rendered even brighter, and many a one would have done so; but with what result? There are other pictures on the walls of the Secretariat, similar in character, painted by younger hands, but in a straining after effect, the real effect is missed. Mr. Birdwood, however, has attempted nothing beyond what he has seen, and the result is Louisa Point under a familiar, but charming light. "Saddle Back Hill, Matheran" (65) is very similarly treated, only if anything the golden reflection from the sun upon the distant valley and the ruddy sky produce a more effective picture. "View from Underwood" (26), is another dainty piece of colouring. The foliage of the trees which form the avenue is admirably treated, and he has produced the effect of the distant view beyond in a realistic and telling fashion. Of quite a different style is his "Ashra Gate, Nassik" (31). It is simple but pleasing in composition, and though to all appearance hurriedly done, the idea of perspective beyond the open gate is ably treated. One of his best is undoubtedly the "Street in Walkeshwar" (60). The perspective here again defies the closest examination to find a flaw; and the lighting effect of the sun striking in upon the darkly-shaded street is most artistically managed. His flower study (120), is also well worthy of the hand that painted it.

Mr. A. Wallace Rimington has not a very large display; but what he has sent in is good. "On the Riviera" (35 B), and "In the Austrian Tyrol" (16 B), are two masterly productions, and, though simple in detail, pleasant in colour.

Captain Hobday is a man of extraordinary versatility. He exhibits four pictures, in which there are three distinct classes of study, all equally successful. His work can stand a deal of looking into; in fact, it is only by close and careful examination that its fine and delicate nature can be noted and appreciated. "A Mid-day Meal" (45), puts us in mind of a very fine study of a similar character exhibited by another clever artist two years ago. A tiger is shown lying among long grass, evidently disturbed while feeding. The animal is beautifully painted; and the waving grass is put in with as much care as the central figure. The "3rd Cavalry Camel Sowar" (52) is likewise a clever drawing; but perhaps the most effective is one which hangs beside the above, namely, "The Mighty Boar" (53), a realistic picture of a pig-sticking expedition, in which he gives piggy the advantage, which is making a good run to get away. Of course, the hunt it is which gives interest to the picture, but it is a capably painted landscape besides, as is also "Shooting Camp, Kanara" (49), the foliage of the tree which overhangs the tents being particularly well done. Amongst other things he shows a cleverly-executed set of sepia drawings. It would be difficult to overpraise Colonel Holdich's "Snows from Mussooree" (59), which gained H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhownugger's prize for the best Indian landscape in water-colour. Every detail is most happily and effectively treated, and the snow on the summit makes a charming contrast to the lovely colouring of the rest of the picture. "The Green, Simla" (12), is a nice work in subdued tints, remarkable for the realistic treatment of the sky across which a rain cloud floats apparently on the point of showering. Mr. E. Godfrey is represented by half a dozen clever little sketches of scenes from Hampton Court Palace. They are all very rapidly executed, but thoroughly artistic works. Mrs. John Griffiths, who it may be remembered exhibited a series of beautiful scenes from Switzerland last year, has not sent in such a large collection this time, but then, of course, one cannot go to Europe to sketch every season. She has one pretty Swiss scene, "On the Viege Champery (116), but her views from Matheran, of which she shows two, are her most successful works. The "View from Danger Path" is a bright, effective bit of colouring, and so is "Charlotte Lake" (28). In the latter she has expended a great deal of labour. Her "Wayside Flowers" (91) is a neat flower study. Madame Marie Crawford *nee* Veillon, is a lady artist who has never exhibited in Bombay before, and who has been successful in gaining a prize, that given by Babu Chimalal Panalal for the best picture of fruit, flowers, or still life in water-colours. She has sent in a number of flower studies which are unequalled in the exhibition, and which have never been surpassed by anything hitherto shown either. Mr. F. D. Fowler shows three very good sketches. "Darjeeling" (44), and "A Peep at the Snows" (47) might be termed companion pictures, both being of the same size and treated in similar manner. They are chiefly remarkable for the pure liquidity of the water, and the beautifully natural manner in which the mountains are mirrored on the surface of the lake. "Kinchingunga" (61), is a wild scene, well painted in every respect but one, and that is, it is marred by the streak of cloud passing along the side of the snow-capped mountain. In fact, it takes some time to discover what the cloud is. It looks so peculiar. Miss M. A. Ford Tocque is a very careful and painstaking still-life painter, judging from No. 168; and her "Study of a Head from Life" (184) is also a most meritorious production. Miss Alice Tocque can paint, but she would do better to try and progress slowly than with a bound. Her "View from Bandora Point" (226), exhibits not a little talent, but the subject is a little beyond her just yet. In "November on the Hari" (194), Lieut. Galindo is seen to much better advantage than in "April on the Hari" (160); but his best is "Sunset in the Herat Valley" (225), a really clever and effective piece of painting. Mr. H. C. Soundy deserves credit for the progress he has made since last season. He received favourable notice then, and there is nothing more to say than that in the large collection he has on exhibition, he shows a marked improvement on his former attempts. "Fair View, Chinchpoogly" (142), is Captain Atkinson's largest and best work. It is a meritorious picture, and the variations in the different shades of foliage are effectively rendered, "D'Souza's Folly, Sunrise" (40) represents a bright, sunny scene, with a glowing sky, and a realistically treated reflection on the water. Lieutenant Savage is a conscientious painter. He shows three water-colour views of hill scenery, strong in foreground; although his skies are too solid. Mr. Henry Cousins is an artist who ought to have been mentioned before now. "Past All Repair" (243) is cleverly conceived and artistically carried out, being one of the best character studies in the exhibition. The severe expression on the old moochee's face as he holds up the ruined shoe seems to say "Do you mean to fool me?" It is indeed good. His other sketches (176) are likewise interesting. Some others who show good work are Mrs. A. M. Neilson, Miss Latham, Mrs. J. S. Minter, Mrs. Rowbotham, Miss Alice Russell, and Mr. H. Millward Allen. Miss J. M. Macfarlane has already been noticed by mistake. In a former article reference was made to her "Yum Yum" (296), as being painted by Mrs. Uloth. There is no wonder we said it did not look like Mrs. Uloth's work at all. The difference in style is very widely different. Miss Macfarlane exhibits four studies of character upon which very high value, judging from the catalogue, is put.

"ALARM FRITZ" is not a very dignified title to apply to the Emperor of Germany, but that is the name he is known by in the German Army, on account of his habit of arousing the [illegible] in the middle of the night.

THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

IT can hardly be conceived, by those who are unacquainted with the work, that the difficulties, which have to be overcome in supplying the world with the simple information that Bombay is inhabited by a certain number of human beings are so stupendous. For months past the Census Department of the Bombay Presidency, and Mr. Harry Brewin, who is superintending the arrangements in Bombay, have been hard at work scheming and devising plans for the correct tabulation of the inhabitants of the second city in the British Empire. Not only has it been necessary to surmount those difficulties that are inseparable from all such operations in populous places, but there were barriers to remove that are met with in no European city. The greatest difficulty of all is the monumental ignorance of the mass of the inhabitants, who view with suspicion any action on the part of the Government to get information as to their numbers and condition. They create no end of trouble to those charged with carrying out the work. Such people have hitherto done all in their power to frustrate the operations of the Census Commission, believing that if they escape observation they have succeeded in evading some sinister design on the part of Government to take all their able-bodied men and send them to be soldiers on the Afghan frontier, relieve us from a Russian invasion, or that they have run the gauntlet of a ruinous poll-tax, or some other equally absurd idea. On previous occasions when the Census has been taken, they have been known to leave the city in shoals, and a man with a family of half a dozen naively returns it on the papers at half the number. Again the variety of race, nationality, religion, and caste is nowhere in the world greater than in this city. The prejudices and customs of all these have to be reckoned with, and, as far as possible, men of the same religion or caste are employed to enumerate their own fraternities. The vast number of people who are content with the heavens as a roof and who lie about every part of the city in hundreds, have all to take their place in the numbers that will be eventually returned as representing the inhabitants of Bombay. On the 26th of this month the police will collect them and take them to the different sectional chaukis, and there they will be tabulated as "houseless persons." Every possible precaution is being taken to have the work done thoroughly and efficiently, but notwithstanding that, each day brings forth fresh trouble. The house and tenement numbering was entirely completed by the 31st of October last, but before November had run its length it became apparent that the work had been undertaken too soon, and that the people were obliterating the numbers on the houses by lime-washing. Notices were inserted in the papers warning the offenders that they were infringing the Census Act, and that they were liable to be punished if they continued to destroy the work. This, however, did not abate the trouble, and the police beat the *battaki* morning and evening at every street corner and informed the people that if they persisted in their misdoing they would be fined a sum of Rs. 50 for each offence. This threat also failed to produce the desired effect, and the disappearance of the Census marks went on with alarming rapidity. Mr. Brewin returned to Census work on the 16th of last month, and he immediately gave orders for a considerable portion of the work to be gone over again. There is also one point Mr. Brewin would like to impress on Native Christians, and that is the desirability of their entering themselves clearly in columns 4 and 5 of the householders' schedule. In the fourth column they ought to describe themselves as Native Christians, and in the fifth as British Indians, Goanese, or Portuguese. On the taking of the 1881 Census a large number of Native Christians returned themselves as "East Indians" which of course gives no indication or to what portion of India they belong. It is possible that the Catholic Union will assist in this direction and instruct their people how to describe themselves. All employers of labour and especially mill-owners can do much to materially lessen the difficulties that beset the operations by instructing their employes as to the object of the Census, that there is nothing to be feared in giving correct information, and that the danger is in endeavouring to return deliberately misleading statements. Native papers can also do much to facilitate the work. Steps have been taken to enlist the Pesh Emams of the several mosques in Bombay with a view of getting them to explain to their followers the object of the Census, and overcome any backwardness on the part of the Mahomedans.

At the commencement of this month the island was divided into Census Circles, the number of blocks comprising a circle varying according to the density of the population. The greatest number of blocks in one circle is seven, and the least three. In charge of each one of these circles is a Municipal Officer who acts as a supervisor, and on the morning of the 4th inst., these men were marched round the boundaries of the circles and made familiar with the blocks contained within it. The men have been put at the disposal of the Census Department by the Municipal Commissioner free of cost. On the 31st January the enrolment of the paid enumerators commenced, and for the first two days Mr. Brewin feared that he was not likely to get a sufficient number for the work. On the third day, however, matters bore a very different aspect, and Mr. Brewin had to send for the aid of the police to keep in order the shoals that besieged his office. Each enumerator had to prove that he was able to write and read in English, and eleven hundred suitable men were soon appointed. The majority of them are school-boys from seventeen to twenty-one, and include a number of students from the Medical College, and others who have passed their entrance examination to the University. They were selected as far as possible to work amongst their own caste. Few Mahomedans, however, came forward for enrolment, and a number of Hindus have been appointed for Mahomedan districts. No difficulty is anticipated from this fact. The actual operations of enumerating the population will commence on the 19th inst.; finishing on the 26th at nine o clock at night when the whole of the schedules will have been collected. The arrangements are now practically concluded and everything will be in working order. In addition to the paid enumerators, other Government or Municipal servants will be employed to look after each block of houses in the island during the last three days of the operations. They will act as checks to the enumerators, and European police officers will see that these supervisors do their work and check a certain percentage of the schedules that have been filled in by the enumerators. The Police Superintendents will exercise a supervision over the police officers in charge of sections, and besides that, the heads of departments of Municipality will give their assistance in the work.

The actual result of the Census will not be published for some time after its taking, as it will be a heavy task to get the chaos of information tabulated and put in the proper form. Each enumerator will prepare an abstract relating to his block, showing the number of houses and persons situate in it. The supervisors will correct the abstracts and prepare one and give the result of the tabulation in his circle. These documents will be handed over to the Superintendent of the district, who will check the statements of the supervisor, and in his turn prepare one for the whole of the district. The whole of the papers are then sent in to the Census Office, where they will be dealt with and rendered down to an intelligible total. Mr. W. W. Drew, C.S., Superintendent of Census Operations for the Bombay Presidency, will be in Bombay during the whole of the operations, and will exercise a general supervision, and it is probable that Mr. J. A. Baines, Census Commissioner for India, may again be in Bombay. Dr. Weir, under the Municipal Commissioner, is personally in charge of the whole of the Census operations of the city. The experience in this class of works possessed by these gentlemen is a sufficient guarantee that the 1891 Census may be relied upon as the best possible enumeration of all classes, castes, and nationalities that compose the City of Bombay, and it is to be hoped that those who have it in their power will for once put themselves to some little trouble to see that the individuals with whom they are connected are clearly and correctly enumerated in the schedules.

IT is stated in Conservative circles that the Government have given assurance to some of their followers alarmed at the prospect of Free Education, that the projected Bill is "a very small one."

DEATH OF SIR THARIA TOPAN, KT.

WE regret to announce the death of Sir Tharia Topan, Kt., which took place last evening, at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, at the age of sixty-eight years. He has not lived to enjoy the honour of knighthood for more than a year, for it was conferred upon him so recently as the 1st January 1890. He was the only Mahomedan gentleman in Western India upon whom the honour had been bestowed, and with his death, it passes away from the Mahomedan community. He was a gentleman of the Khoja community long connected with the trade between Bombay and East Africa. Sir Tharia Topan was a more respected than conspicuous figure in our local life; but the reasons for singling him out for the distinction were connected more with Zanzibar than with Bombay. He celebrated the jubilee of the Queen-Empress by founding and endowing a hospital in Zanzibar at a cost of over Rs. 2,50,000. He had been the acknowledged leader of the Khoja section of the important community of Indian traders, who are pursuing their avocations on the East Coast of Africa.

Sir Tharia Topan was one of the first and enterprising merchants of Zanzibar, where he traded between the Eastern Coast of Africa, America, England, and Bombay, on a gigantic scale, for the last fifty-two years, and amassed a large fortune. When fifteen years old, he proceeded to Zanzibar to assist his father, who was then a small trader there. By his intelligence and sagacity he very soon extended his business, first, with America, then with England, and subsequently India and China. He was appointed agent for a large American house, chiefly dealing in drill and other cotton stuff. He exported from Zanzibar elephant teeth, cloves, rubber, tortoise-shell, &c., which he purchased, from the interior of the country through his numerous agencies there. By the amplification of his business, his influence increased, and he became the necessary intermediary between the Sultan and foreign merchants, who used to avail themselves of his mature experience and advice. On the establishment of the British Consulate in Zanzibar about 1844 chiefly through his advocacy, he was the means of inviting several mercantile houses from Bombay to the African Coast, which has been so well and so prosperously developed. His firm always cultivated and maintained the most friendly relations with H. H. the Sultan, the British flag, and all foreign powers and trading communities. When the Sultan of Zanzibar visited the Queen-Empress in 1875, Sir Tharia Topan was asked to accompany his Highness as the representative of the mercantile community of Eastern Africa. They paid a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, where they were most cordially received, and every courtesy was shown them during their three months' stay in England. During the mission of the late Sir Bartle Frere to treat with the Zanzibar authorities for the suppression of the slave-trade, Sir Tharia Topan proved himself of the greatest help to them, and on his second visit, Sir Bartle was gratified to report the abominable trade having been eradicated from the soil. Sir Tharia Topan's services were brought to the notice of the Foreign Office, and he was thanked through the Consul-General for his philanthropic conduct. In January last year addresses were presented to Sir Tharia Topan by the Khoja communities of Bombay and Calcutta, congratulating him on the honour of knighthood that was conferred upon him; and on the 11th February, 1890, he was entertained a an evening party given in his honour at the bungalow of Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, at Breach Candy.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A BITTERLY cold morning found us all on our way to the meet at Wankola. A northerly wind and a cloudless sky proclaimed anything but a hunting morning—and the croakers had a real good time of it, prognosticating a total absence of scent, and consequently no run; fortunately however to find themselves in the wrong later on in the morning, as we had a run, and a long run too, though the scent was not good.

Late arrivals at the meet, in fact all but the very earliest, received a slight shock to their systems by finding neither Master nor hounds at the usual rendezvous: they were soon discovered however a short distance off in the open; the cold morning, or possibly a soupcon of jackal wafted on the morning breeze, having been too much for the hounds, as they broke away from Bell and the dog-boys in the grey dawn, but were soon got together again by the persuasive eloquence of the Master's horn and Bell's whip. When a start was made we had not long to wait before the fun began, as the hounds hit on the line of a jackal on the confines of the Melon Ground, across which delightful bit of galloping country they streamed in the direction of Saar Hill. A slight check occurred, as the hounds were at fault at the foot of the Hill, but soon picked up the scent again, and so on to Chuckla Covert, and eventually across the Andheri Road. When the pace, which up to this time had been decidedly slow, improved, until the Ghoregaum jungles were reached, the sport for riders was then practically at an end. But the hounds hunted their jackal right well and eventually killed him, only a very small number out of the original field of thirty being up, or near, at the kill. The next Meet will be on Thursday not Wednesday at Santa Cruz.

THE MADHAV BAGH MEETING.

A HINDU correspondent writes:—Bombay has at last followed Calcutta's deplorable example. With the Circean cup of religious fanaticism in their hands, the riotous crew gathered to revel in the Madhav Bagh on Sunday last. The cup was full to the brim, and every prominent actor in the scene had a lusty sip. The wire-pullers were to be seen busy at their manipulations around the president's platform. Mr. Tilak, the hero of the Tulsi Bagh burlesque; and the ambassador despatched by Poona to negociate a treaty with the Congress authorities for boycotting the social reform movement, was there, this time as a mouth-piece of the Deccan villagers, conveying their message to the "Madhav Baghites" that their views on this question were in exact unison with the views of last evening's mob. The notorious ex-Professor of a local college was also there to denounce Dr. Bhandarkar for his "prejudiced and false" interpretations of the Hindu Shastras. Mr. M. C. Apte also figured there as a defender of the true Hindu faith! Another local pleader, Mr. Marphatia, availed himself of this opportunity to pose as a religious Hindu. Behind these educated—alas! for the word—gentlemen was an old Mahamahopadhyaya, whose crystallised orthodoxy and utter want of Western culture are sufficient excuses for the pitiable nonsense he talked. Dr. Kirtikar sent a letter of sympathy, in which he denounced the reformers as a set of irreligious fellows, and palmed himself off on the assembled mob as a true Hindu. Dr. Kirtikar as a true Hindu and a champion of Hinduism!—an amusing antithesis, a funny paradox, an interesting inconsistency. But it was quite in keeping with the general character of the whole masquerade.

Misrepresentation was not the only, though certainly the most successful, means adopted by these men to ensnare the ignorant populace. One of the speakers had the audacity to assure the audience that Government, by introducing this Bill, were introducing merely the] thin end of the wedge, that they were sure to attempt an increase of the age-limit to fourteen a couple of years after the present Bill was made law, and that a further move to sixteen was equally certain a few years thence. He therefore implored those around him to checkmate the ill-minded Government by emphatically protesting against their present alarming and in a way cunning attitude. Another speaker touched a different chord and indulged in *ad captandum* talk about the intellectual pre-eminence of the Hindus from time immemorial, which he said was not to be daunted, much less to be overpowered or overtowered by the inferior intellect, of the Westerns. That misrepresentation was freely resorted to needs no other proof than the fact that the poor illiterate men loitering about the Bagh could be heard talking of Government proposing a measure to prohibit marriage altogether before the attainment of puberty! The petition again of these men is itself a sample of misrepresentation and meanness. It represents that "the Bill is calculated not only to interfere with their time-honoured customs and religion, but is certain to be a means of oppression in the hands of enthusiasts who clamour for hasty reform and the subversion of old institutions." Can misrepresentation, folly, and meanness go further?

THE GREENHALGH DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Donald Greenhalgh is charged with defamation by Major Elliott, was proceeded with.

Both the complainant and defendant were present in Court. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, prosecuted, and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, was counsel for the defence.

Mr. Robertson, before the opening of the case, alluded to a suit that had been filed in the High Court by his client. He read the information as it had appeared in these columns, and contended that the present proceedings should go before a Civil Court.

The Magistrate called upon Mr. Burder to briefly explain the nature of the complaint, and intimated that he would then receive the evidence.

Counsel for the defence protested against this procedure, as the recording of evidence would entail considerable time and eventually prove ruinous to his client.

Mr. Cooper thought that as the letter published contained a defamatory allegation it was incumbent upon him to record evidence, and appealed to Mr. Burder to read that allegation. Mr. Burder, at the suggestion of the Court, said he was quite willing to come to a settlement of the case, provided the defendant would publish an unconditional withdrawal of the allegations made against Major Elliott.

Mr. Robertson replied that it was impossible for him to do this, since his client was in a position to substantiate his statements, being in possession of a letter from Dr. Gaye, which supported his case.

Mr. Cooper declining to grant a postponement pending a decision of the case in the High Court, Mr. Burder proceeded to say that Major Elliott was known for many years on race-courses, where he had been himself an active steward for the Turf Club. The boy's statement that Major Elliott had influenced the stewards to do him an injury in getting his licence taken away was calculated to damage a man of his client's position, and do him very material injury. Major Elliott had in fact got the boy's licence returned to him in the first instance at Poona.

Mr. Cooper intimating that the best course would be to proceed, Major Elliott, was called and said: I am at present residing at Deesa, where I am quartered with my regiment, the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Mr. Burder: Were you present at the races in Bombay in February, 1890?—I was. I was then officiating as a Steward for Colonel Willoughby who was then in England. I saw the "All Horse Handicap Race" run at that meeting, in which there was a horse, named Salambo, belonging to Captain Hanwell that competed but did not win.

The Magistrate: Who rode that horse?—It was ridden by Donald Greenhalgh.

Mr. Burder: I believe there was an enquiry subsequently about that race?—I believe so. I did not take any part in that inquiry. I also do not know at the present moment at whose instigation the enquiry was instituted. The result of the enquiry was that the accused's licence was suspended. Subsequently to the best of my recollection some days after the suspension of Greenhalgh, Dr. Gaye and Colonel Le Marchant were at breakfast together at the Byculla Club. Dr. Gaye asked me what I had said to Captain Randolph about this business. I told him to the best of my recollection what I had thought of the race at the time.

Mr. Burder: Did you write the letter of the 27th Sept. that appeared in the *Times of India* of Oct. 4 to the accused?—Yes. I received this letter, dated 24th Sept., from the accused, whilst I was staying at Guneshkind, Poona. All the statements in this letter are to the best of my belief and recollection absolutely true to a letter. I received a letter at Deesa from the accused on October 7, and saw it in the *Times of India* of October 7. In the letter, dated October 5, addressed to the Editor *Times of India*, Bombay, the signature appears to be that of the accused. The statement in this letter, that "this is the second time that I have influenced the stewards to injure the accused" is not true. I have not at any time influenced the stewards of the Western India Turf Club to injure the accused.

Mr. Burder: Do you consider that statement one that is likely to injure you in the eyes of other people?—Yes; I certainly do, because it is one that looks as if I wished to injure the boy.

Cross-examined.—I did apply for a summons for misappropriation and I believe it was refused.

Mr. Robertson: I believe you consider now that Greenhalgh's license should not have been revoked in 1890? My personal conviction now is that that the accused was hardly dealt with, in that he did not have, so far as I personally know, an opportunity of confronting the stewards at a full meeting of the Western India Turf Club. As far as my personal opinion goes I think the boy was hardly dealt with. At one time I thought the course was quite right. But from subsequent events I think now he was hardly dealt with. It certainly struck me at the time that the mare was suddenly stopped and set going again when it was too late. So far as I can recollect I said to Dr. Gaye and Colonel Le Marchant that the boy had not done his best. To the best of my recollection I was standing by the rails and saw the race run. I was struck by the way in which she was ridden and the way the mare Salambo ran. I cannot swear now that I said to Captain Randolph "there was a deliberate want of effort on the part of the jockey to win." Captain Randolph was amongst those when a general conversation about the race was going on. It was my opinion at the time that there was a deliberate want of effort on the part of the jockey to win.

Mr. Robertson: Did you probably express that opinion at the time to Captain Randolph?—Most probably I did. I do not remember who the others were about me at the time.

Mr. Robertson: Can you say who the stewards were attending the race meeting when Salambo ran?—I can't say who were there or how many. Dr. Gaye and Colonel Le Marchant were there to the best of my belief. I had no conversation with them on that day to the best of my belief.

Mr. Robertson: Where were you staying then?—At the Byculla Club. I do not know where Dr. Gaye was staying. When I spoke to Dr. Gaye at breakfast I can swear it was not the day after the race was run or the day after that. I did not see the notice that was put up revoking the accused's licence. To the best of my recollection the race was run on Saturday the 22nd of February, I did not know that the accused during the rest of the race was petitioning the Stewards to reconsider his case, stating his innocence.

Mr. Robertson: Have you acted as steward of the W. I. T. Club?—I have officiated as such several times, but I can't give you the exact dates. The question as to the suspension of the accused's licence ought to have come to me and the other stewards. The adjudicating stewards sign the decision of suspension. I believe under the W. I. T. Club Rules any three stewards may form a *quorum* and give a decision. It all depends who are present at the time.

Mr. Robertson: Being present at the meeting you ought to have been informed?—Yes.

Mr. Robertson: When were you first approached about getting the accused's licence restored?—I was never approached at all. So far as I recollect I sent a servant or a note to Greenhalgh asking him to see me at my chambers. It was at the end of August, at the Poona Assault-at-Arms. I had spoken to several stewards before in ordinary conversation with a view of getting his licence back. This was partly out of friendship for the stewards and partly out of sorrow for the boy.

Mr. Robertson: Well, you thought the stewards had got into a wrong position and tried to get them out of it?—Yes. The absence of Dr. Gaye was a serious matter as an action was pending against the stewards for damages. A suit had been filed for heavy damages for taking the licence away and for defamation. From what Dr. Gaye had told me Greenhalgh had been to see him at Kirkee asking him to get his licence back. I never heard about Messrs. Roughton and Byrne's telegram to Dr. Gaye. Greenhalgh told me that he would withdraw his case unconditionally and pay the steward's costs at the Byculla Club. But he had not withdrawn it. He did not tell me at the club that he had instructed his solicitors to withdraw the case unconditionally.

Mr. Robertson: When you read that correspondence in the *Times of India* did it not appear to you that you had been too hastily in accusing Greenhalgh of stating what was not true?—No. it did not strike me at the time of reading Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's letter, there was any doubt as to unconditional including costs or not. In my mind unconditional certainly meant steward's costs. I do not know of any letter previous to September 1st or documents showing that the accused was to pay the steward's costs.

Mr. Robertson: Were you one of the stewards present at the meeting when Greenhalgh's licence was restored?—Yes. I certainly voted in Greenhalgh's favour. I still at that time thought that the witnesses had prevaricated to me with regard to the costs and am of the same opinion still.

Mr. Robertson: You mean to say you can't undertake to say that you did not mention it to other stewards of the W. I. Turf Club?—No; I certainly did not. The first reference I made to it publicly was in my letter. I gave the letter to my personal servant to give it to Mr. Cooper of Poona to give it to the boy on the race-course that morning. I did not wrong Greenhalgh the second time, and I don't admit wronging him the first time. My first statement made after the race about Salambo would certainly have been detrimental to the boy if publicly made. But it was made in private. My opinion expressed to two of the stewards could not have influenced them in renewing the licence. They would have entirely been guided by the evidence.

Mr. Robertson; Don't you know that when the enquiry was before the stewards they had your opinion before them?—No. Ahd I had not then spoken to Dr. Gaye.

Mr. Robertson produced a copy of a letter, signed by Dr. Gaye, in which it was stated that Major Elliott's opinion was before the Stewards when they considered Greenhalgh's application for a reconsideration of his case and handed it to the witness. Mr. Burder objected to it being put in and was upheld in objection by the Court.

Witness: If my opinion had been given it would have been considered and no doubt injured Greenhalgh.

Mr. Robertson: At that time the Calcutta Turf Club had refused to warn the accused of their course?—I can't say. After the second revocation I know that the accused has been allowed to ride under the Calcutta T. C. Rules, This entitles Greenhalgh to ride at all places in India except those under the W. I. T. Club Rules.

Mr. Robertson stating that he would still subject the witness to considerable cross-examination, Mr. Cooper asked him whether he really asserted on behalf of his client that Major Elliott had intentionally injured Greenhalgh by making those statements after the race in which he rode Salambo.

Mr. Robertson: We say that we were grossly libelled when it was asserted by Major Elliott calling out at the end of the race that the horse Salambo had been pulled. His client also had a most distinct promise of the check for Rs. 5,000, to which he was entitled.

Mr. Cooper intimated he would proceed with the case at 12-30 to-day.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" AND MR. BRADLAUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While all the world over people are bemoaning the untimely death of Mr. Bradlaugh, and his very enemies are paying the last tribute of respect to him who claims the highest esteem at the hands of every honest man, the remarkable words appeared in the last issue of the *Bombay Guardian* which you have quoted.

Not one word of regret, not one word of sympathy, not one word of praise for him who sacrificed so much in order to be true to his convictions. Not even a frank acknowledgment, which every honest man would have immediately tendered of his disinterested services, of "his absorbing passion for justice and his broad-minded sympathy with humanity," as you so well said of him. This creature permits us to plumb the depth of his nature by the mean words he has penned in the third and fourth sentences of his paragraph. But it is a true saying that we are apt to measure others by the length of our tape! But the man who pens these bitter words about the dead, "the latchets of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose," this creature has posed himself as the opponent of the opium traffic, and in his self-righteousness has constituted himself the censor of the age. He has for some time past been denouncing our Editors, Judges, Governors-General and others, reminding us of the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. Statements have appeared in his columns with a reckless disregard for truth, and when brought home to him, he has almost invariably remained silent. In the present instance the fact of his saying that the Parliamentary struggle was doubtless the cause of the steady opposition to injustice and evil, which the Brave Old Man always showed, betrays the amount of decency the man possesses. Anyone acquainted with the early life of Mr. Bradlaugh is aware of the absurdity, not to call it by a worse name, of the statement. And those who pose as the teachers of others should at least, if they possess any honesty, endeavour to ascertain the truth of what they send out to hundreds of readers. Those who are acquainted with his columns have doubtless formed their estimate of the man long since. But this last effusion from his pen is the crowning effort of his mean nature and shows the man in his true colours. I ask your readers to read it once more, it speaks best for itself!—Yours, &c.,

J. A. BALFOUR,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Secular Society.

February 9th.

THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

A HAKA telegram of 6th February says:—General Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan, A. A. G., and Lieutenant Sackville-West arrived at Haka on the 4th February. On the same morning a column of 150 rifles, 2-4th Goorkhas, and 50 rifles, 4th Madras Pioneers, the whole under the command of Captain Carnegy, of the former corps, started on its march to Thetta. This column was timed to reach Thetta on the 5th instant, the same day as the column of 170 rifles, 39th Gurhwalis, under Colonel Mainwaring, which left Gangaw on the 29th January, was timed to reach there. These columns arrived simultaneously at Thetta at 11 a. m. on the 5th instant, only to find the village deserted, the villagers having heard a rumour that the village would be burnt. On the arrival of the two columns they were met by some of the Thetta headmen, and Mr. Ross explained to them that no damage would be done to the village. This resulted in a speedy return of the villagers to their houses. The balance of the fine due from Thetta is to be paid up to-day. The object of these columns was not to punish Thetta which had already submitted, but to form a strong column to proceed against Sharkwa, a village about fifteen miles south-west of Thetta, which has announced its intention of fighting. Two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, now on their way up, will join the force at Thetta about the 11th February, when the column will proceed to attack Sharkwa. The column is commanded by Colonel Mainwaring, 39th Gurhwalis.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR H H STOKES, Medical Staff, and Surgeon-Major W McWatters, Medical Staff, have been ordered to report themselves at Mean Mir for duty with the Hazara Field Force.

THE following appointments have been made to the staff of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir J C Dormer, K C B, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency:—Major R G Kekewich, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Military Secretary: Captain A H B Cavaye, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Aide-de-Camp.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions. Lieutenant-Colonel J C R Glasgow and Captain C H C Van Straubenzee, Suffolk Regiment. To 2nd Battalions. Major C R Townley, Suffolk Regiment; Captain C Cullen and Lieutenant R G Munn, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant H Baillie, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant W A Hill, Royal Irish Regiment.

BRIGADE SURGEON G W McNALTY and Surgeons F W G Hall and H J Fletcher, Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT KARACHI.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, says a Karachi telegram, arrived by the Purulia after a rough passage on the morning of the 4th. He was received by a guard-of-honour of the Beluchis. In the evening he visited the Artillery and Infantry Institutes. On the 5th at seven in the morning he proceeded to inspect the defences, and witnessed an attack on the forts from the sea, and Artillery practice at floating targets. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself well satisfied with the defence arrangements. In the afternoon, after lunching with the Port Trust on the tug Manora, Sir George Greaves visited all the fortified posts in the city held by the Regulars and Volunteers, three companies of the latter being on duty. They appeared to be efficient. In the evening his Excellency returned to the Manora to see the night naval attack on the Harbour, and he watched the operations with evident interest till past midnight. The attack was ably conducted and repelled. The next day the transport lines, sanitarium, and rifle ranges were inspected in the early morning. The latter, though in excellent order, require alteration in certain directions. The Commander-in-Chief also examined the arrangements in connection with trooping and the movements of troops for Upper India, and was satisfied that a combined camp would be best located at Karachi. In the evening his Excellency saw a tactical movement of the garrison, and after dining with the Dublin Fusiliers he left for Hyderabad, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General and his personal staff. The Chief has been the guest of General Combe.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH the mail steamer Oriental arrived in harbour on Sunday morning at the hour she was expected, very rough weather was experienced all the way from Aden to Bombay. On leaving Aden a strong head wind was blowing against the vessel, and as she neared Bombay it increased in volume and became very cold. The sea ran very high, and Captain Stewart, the commander, said he had never experienced such strong weather in the Indian Ocean at this time of the year. Between four and five o'clock in the morning, just as the pilot was going on board, a rather exciting incident occurred. When about six hundred feet off the Oriental and before it could be got on the lee side of the vessel, the pilot's boat encountered a heavy sea, which threw it over on its beam ends almost capsizing it, the occupants having a narrow escape of being thrown into the water. It was of course, dark at the time, and some alarm was created amongst the passengers by the rumour that the pilot had fallen into the sea. But the report proved false. The Oriental made a splendid passage notwithstanding the strong head wind and stormy sea.

BY the desire of the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, called a meeting of influential and educated natives at the Municipal Office last night to consider the best means of taking the Census for 1891 and especially the enumeration of the uneducated classes. There was a large attendance, and Mr. W. W. Drew, Superintendent of Census operations for the Bombay Presidency, explained the way in which those present might be of assistance. He also stated that the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant would be observed as public holidays in all Government establishments and schools to facilitate the work. Much interest was evinced by those present, and no doubt the object of the meeting was attained.

THE hearing of the Greenhalgh defamation case was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defence, first contended that the proceedings were such as should be heard in a Civil Court, but Mr. Burder, who appeared for Major Elliott, protested, and his Worship said as the letter referred to contained a defamatory statement, evidence would have to be recorded. Major Elliott was examined by Mr. Burder regarding the inquiry into the "All Horse Handicap Race" at the Bombay Races in February 1890, which resulted in the suspension of Greenhalgh, and denied the jockey's statement in a letter published in a Bombay contemporary that that was the second time he—Major Elliott—had influenced the stewards to injure the accused. He considered that such a statement was likely to injure him in the eyes of the public. Examined by Mr. Robertson, Major Elliott said, however, that his personal conviction was that Greenhalgh had been hardly dealt with in having his certificate suspended without being given an opportunity of confronting the stewards of the Western India Turf Club; although it was also his opinion at the time the race was run, there was a deliberate want of effort on the part of the jockey to win.

A REGRETTABLE feature of military life at Peshawar, writes the Lahore paper, has been for some time past the number of court-martials upon men of the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, all for offences of an insubordinate character, such as striking a superior, or offering violence to a superior. These must be taken, we fear, as confirmation of the accounts which had often reached us of the unsatisfactory condition of the regiment.

FOUR Government Martini-Henry rifles have been stolen from the Highland Light Infantry regiment at a camping ground near Phillour. The arms were stolen a few days ago, and up to date no traces have been found. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that arms have been stolen from a regiment on the march below Lahore; and we should think the police would be able to recover them before they find their way across the Border, on account of the distance, they will have to be taken.

IN place of the usual annual inspections at their different centres—Jamalpore, Howrah, Allahabad, Tundla—the East Indian Railway Volunteers are to have this year a camp-of-exercise, the date for which has been fixed from the 15th to the 28th of this month. The locale is Jamalpore, which besides being the head-quarters is comparatively accessible from all quarters, and the officers of the railway, from the Agent downwards, are determined to do all in their power by granting leave liberally to make the camp the success it should be. The camp will wind up with an inspection of the whole corps on the 27th instant, at which an effort will be made to bring up every man who can be spared.

NEWS from Kabul reports the city to be blocked with snow, which is heavier than any Kabuli can remember since 1875, when Sher Ali was on the throne. Traffic in the streets even on foot is almost impassible, and in the lanes people can hardly get out of their houses.

WARRANTS were issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta on Friday, on the application of the Government Solicitor, for Mr. Nash, Registrar of the Calcutta University, against Rudra Nath Roy for personating Hemengo Chunder Koyla in the Entrance examinations now proceeding, and against Koyla for aiding and abetting. Rudra attended the examination under the name of Koyla and signed the attendance register in the latter's name. The Registrar obtaining certain information, sent for a teacher of the General Assembly's Institution, who identified Rudra. The latter passed the Entrance examination two years ago. When found out he begged for mercy, and said he was to receive Rs. 20 for getting a pass for Koyla. The two youths both belong to the Midnapore district.

IN introducing the Oudh Judicial Commissionership Bill into the Legislative Council on Friday Sir Andrew Scoble said that opportunity had been taken to bring the law in the matter of second appeals into conformity with that in India generally. Sir Auckland Colvin had endorsed the opinion of all consulted that this change was desirable.

ONE of the smartest pieces of building work that India has ever seen, writes the *Englishman*, is the new pile of Secretariat buildings at the corner of Hastings Street, Calcutta, facing Government House. When Government left for Simla last year the work of demolishing the old building had not begun, and on its return this year the new building, one of the largest three-storied structures in Calcutta, was nearly finished. It would have been completed and ready for occupation this season had it not been for the exasperating delay caused by the non-appearance of the ironwork from England.

THE Calcutta Gold Market on Wednesday was quiet. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 13; Sonapet, Rs. 1-5; Western Patkoom, As. 10; Pat Pat, Rs. 1-6; Dhadka, As. 10; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 7; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 11; Sonakhan, As. 10; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9; Lohardagga, nominal.

THE 38th Bengal Infantry have just returned to India from Upper-Burma after thirteen months' service in that country. The detachments in the Chindwin Valley and at Fort White suffered severely from malarious fever, their losses being exceptionally heavy. This was the more unfortunate, as the regiment is one of the Hindustani Levies which is to be broken up. The best Jats will, however, have a chance of joining other regiments, and as they will be picked men their services will not, as one of our correspondents feared, be lost to the State.

DOCTOR FORDYCE sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady patient, when he was more than half seas over, and conscious that he was so. Feeling her pulse, and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered, "Drunk, by Jove!" Next morning, recollecting the circumstaeces, he was greatly vexed, and just as he was thinking what explanation of his behaviour he should offer to the lady, a letter from her was put into his hand. "She too well knew," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he last visited her and she entreated him to keep the matter secret, in consideration of the enclosed (a hundred pound bank-note)."

THERE will, a contemporary fears, be only a small field for the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow this year. Sylvia, Frisky, Little Wonder II., Necklet and St. Helena are almost certain to start, but whether more than these five will face the starter appears doubtful. Sylvia is at present favourite at 2 to 1, the Australian mare Frisky being regarded as her most dangerous rival. In the International Pony Stakes at Calcutta won by Labby, carry 8st. 8lb., Sylvia (8st. 3lb.) and Frisky (8st.) were not placed. The three-quarters of a mile was done on that occasion in 1 min. 20 secs. Sylvia afterwards won the five furlongs Pony Handicap at Calcutta in 1 min. 3-5 secs., carrying top weight, 9st. 12lb. She will have to carry at Lucknow a penalty of 6lb. for this win. Frisky ran well on her only appearance in Calcutta, when she was scarcely fit, and is said to have greatly improved during the past month.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai Expedition, dated Camp, Khawroi, 5th February, says the second column left here at 10 a.m. this morning for Mir Asgar *via* Shahu Khel, about eleven miles from here. As the second column left Jhandasam the two towers of Gwada belonging to Makhmaddin were blown up, and the remainder of Jhandasam burnt. A reconnaissance party accompanied by Captains Mason and Wahab, left Gwada this morning, and passing through Shahu Khel and Mirasgar, reconnoitred up to Kerbogha and then on to Kasha, the principal village of the Mishtis. The results of the reconnaissance were highly satisfactory. The Sudda Khels, a section of Rudra Khels, and the Shaikhans, have paid up their fines in full. Consequent on the very severe cold twenty-one men of the 29th Punjab Infantry were admitted into hospital suffering from frost-bite, and about thirty more men are suffering, and being treated for the same cause. The weather still continues bitterly cold. Two men died yesterday from pneumonia and the 1st Punjab Infantry lost a subadar from severe congestion of the liver. It is not unlikely that one or more columns will proceed against the Sturf Khels after the second column returns from the Shaikhan country. A column consisting of the 3rd Sikhs, the 22nd P. I., the 23rd Pioneers, one company of Sappers, two guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery Field Park is to be formed at Shahu Khel on the 8th instant, equipped with mule carriage, under Colonel Brownlow, to proceed against the Sturi Khels.

MESSAGES handed in at the chief telegraph station at Odessa are being returned to the senders. The Chief of the department states that not within his long experience has the interruption of communication been so widespread and disastrous in the Southern and South-Western Provinces. The mischief has been chiefly caused by the unusual prevalence of dense fogs, which have frozen and accumulated on the wires so thickly as to snap them by sheer weight. This has occurred all along sections stretching for hundreds of versts. The line-men are suffering very severely. Almost daily some member of the different breakdown gangs is brought back to Odessa suffering from severe frost-bites, or from fractured or broken limbs. On the bleak, shelterless steppe, with the thermometer registering from 13 to 21 deg. below zero (Fahrenheit), and with a steady notherly blast, it is not surprising that many cases of freezing to death among the line-men are reported.

ANOTHER of the old cafes of Paris, "La Nouvelle Athenes," a Paris correspondent says, is doomed, for want of customers, to disappear. It was sold and will be turned into a big grocery. "La Nouvelle Athenes" was at the corner of the Place Bigalle, and was famous in its way for over half a century. Murger, Corot, Baudelaire, Courbet, Alfred Stevens, Manet, Gustave Dore, Metra, the musician, Pierre Dupont, the songster, Champfleury, Privat, D'Anglemont, and Jules Claretie long haunted this cafe. Indeed, most of the painters and sculptors, who arose towards the close of the Empire, frequented La Nouvelle Athenes. It was also the meeting place of journalists and young advocates who were working to overthrow that regime. M. Paul Meurice, then editor of "Le Rappel," lived close by in the Avenue Frochot, and had often at his table Rochefort, Camille Pelletan and other militant journalists. On leaving his house they went to New Athens, which was also the resort of M. Spuller and a number of young men who were connected with the "Courrier du Dimanche," and used to receive *mots d'ordre* through Gregory Ganesco from M. Theirs and M. Duvergier de Hauranne. After "La Republique Francaise" was started by Gambetta, and a number of Red journals arose in the Faubourg and Rue Montmartre, the Bohemians of the Press and militant journalists went to cafes near them. Successful artists, finding that New Athens had grown dull, left off going there, the new generation of painters and sculptors got as near as they could to the Parc Monceau brasseries or beer-shops. Taverns like Le Chat Noir have also arisen and become the rage. Under the Republic the cafe is thought rather slow, and is deserted unless at the hour when the anteprandial absinthe is taken. The correspondent adds, "I can fancy Paris ten years hence being without a single cafe of the sort that is now going out of vogue."

AN unlucky judge is M. Toutee, of the Ninth Correctional Tribunal of Paris. Several of his sentences, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* have caused an outcry against him. The sentence of 13 months' imprisonment which he passed on M. de Labruyere for assisting in Padlewsky's escape has been quashed by the Court of Appeal. On the occasion of the Labruyere trial this judge was severely handled by the papers. The attacks were so injurious that everybody thought he would prosecute the papers for libel or retire. He did neither. The very prisoners at his bar are beginning to rebel against his ways. Yesterday afternoon a man named Cobrion, sentenced by M. Toutee to thirteen months' imprisonment for theft, drew out a knife and stabbed himself twice in the right side, crying out, "This is wrong. I am sentenced unjustly!" Cobrion whose wounds are not dangerous, was removed to the sick ward of the Mazas prison. The Minister of Justice has now granted M. Toutee leave of absence from Paris for an indefinite period. As a judge cannot be dismissed except for flagrant breach of duty, it has been decided to provide M. Toutee on his return with a seat on a Civil Bench.

A WELL-KNOWN surgeon in St. Petersbug, Dr. Reyer, has just lost his life while elk shooting. With some friends he formed a chain, while the beaters went about their work in the deep snow in the woods. Tired with the long waiting, he seems to have seated himself and fallen to sleep with his gun leaning against him. It was in this attitude he was found dead with a bullet through his head. It is thought he may have been startled by a shot near him and made some movement, which caused his rifle to go off.

To mark the *rapprochement* between France and Russia, the former Government are providing a splendid palace for their Ambassador at St. Petersburg, for which a special credit of two hundred thousand francs was recently voted, and for which furniture belonging to the palaces, of the Empire and Kingdom, is being sent to Russia by the Republic. Carpets from Fontainebleau, furnishings from Saint Cloud, and ornaments gathered by Napoleon III. are being loaded at Havre, in a Finnish ship, for shipment to St. Petersburg. Among the articles being sent are twelve specimens of Gobelines, and 117 square metres of carpets de la Savonniere officially valued at 142,000 francs.

THE Earl of Caithness died, after a short illness, at his residenee, No. 2, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, on the 20th January. He was in his 65th year. He succeeded to the title, but not to the estates, less than two years ago. His predecessor, a remote kinsman, bestowed the Caithness property on a college companion, whom he obliged to take the name of Sinclair. The late earl was descended from Sir James Sinclair, of Mey, and was born at Naples in 1827. He spent the early years of his life in Edinburgh, where he received an education at the University designed to fit him for the business of an accountant. About forty years ago he removed to Aberdeen, where he was appointed local agent for the Bank of Scotland, and where for many years he acted as Clerk of the Peace. In October last he came to London. He leaves a widow, four sons, and four daughters. The eldest son, Lord Berriedale, now Earl of Caithness, was for some years a fruit farmer in Dakota.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur Murzban presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Vacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhoy Visram, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Kavasji Pestonji, T. B. Kirkham, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivaji Dhurmaji-Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Phurshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The budget estimates of the income and expenditure for 1891-92 were proceeded with.

Col Merewether moved and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded that expenditure in respect of new works, each costing Rs. 20,000 and under, be passed at Rs. 52,270. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The President stated that the total expenditure for the year 1891-92 was passed at Rs. 61,58,371. Taking into consideration the closing balance of Rs. 1,81,304, the grand total amounted to Rs. 63,39,675.

Col. Merewether moved and Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee seconded that the Loan Works Budget be passed, including the Cash Balance Loan Accounts, at Rs. 59,53,971-15-2.

Dr. Blaney in accordance with notice of motion moved the following amendment:—"That the expenditure on Loan Works for the year 1891-92 be passed at Rs. 4,232,944." The item Dr. Blaney objected to was the item of five-and-a-half lakhs proposed to be spent over land and building for the fire-brigade. He reviewed at length the whole question, and wound up by condemning the proposed expenditure as totally unnecessary at the present time. He considered that the fire-brigade at present was efficient, and that they had heard no complaints of engines and manuals arriving late at the scene of a fire. They had, however, often been there long before there was water for them to use. He had seen all the big fires in Bombay for the last forty years, and the loss of life and property in a city of this size was remarkably small. Dr. Blaney also considered that the cry that a serious conflagration might burst out was almost an inducement for the incendiary to set to work; in fact he was of opinion that the serious fires that had occurred were the work of incendiarism and that the purely accidental fires were small and insignificant. The want of fire hydrants ought also to be considered before anything else was done.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded, and Mr. Master supported.

Mr. George Cotton said he understood they were asked only to sanction the loan and not that the money should be spent in any one particular way. At a later date it could be fully considered whether the sites proposed for the housing of the fire-brigade was judicious. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that they had done their duty in the past to the fire-brigade, and the fact that they had been fortunate in the past in escaping serious and disastrous conflagrations was no guarantee that that state of things would extend to the future, in fact if they took the table of averages it only brought them nearer to some serious disaster. The interest for this loan had already been sanctioned, and he considered that thirty-one or thirty-two thousand rupees per annum was not at all an extravagant sum for the services of a first-class fire brigade. He repeated that the sanctioning of the loan committed them to no particular scheme.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had heard one or two statements that had surprised him greatly, namely, that he had laid no detailed scheme before the Corporation as to the position in which he proposed to place the various fire-stations. He long ago sent in a statement of the site for every engine in the city. The plans had been prepared and they had been estimated for on basis of four annas per cubic foot. He believed that the bitter pill—nay, the only one—that the Corporation was asked to swallow in connection with the fire-brigade scheme was the purchasing of the land to the south of the Arthur Crawford Markets. If Government had not asked too high a price for it, he believed that the whole scheme would have been sanctioned on the 10th December last. With reference to that vexed question, he had given a good deal of consideration. Looking at the body of feeling that existed against the acceptance of that site, he had come to the conclusion that it would not be right to press again upon the Corporation the acquisition of that piece of ground. (Hear, hear.) It would be necessary to remove the head-quarters of the fire-brigade to some other site. He was very sorry for that, and if he had been dealing with his own money, he would have purchased the land. No doubt it was true that the land would not fetch in the open market the price Government demanded, but he believed it was equally true that the land was worth the money to the Corporation. The situation was unequalled, and it would have been prudent for them to acquire it. However it was futile to press the scheme, and it must be abandanced. (Applause.) After pointing out the disadvantages under which the men and engines were housed, the Commissioner said that after struggling for some weeks he had come to the conclusion that the best remaining site was Sankli Tank. It is just off Clare Road, Byculla, and there was plenty of room and in a central position. The city could only extend to the north, and the site would remain the centre of the population. He trusted that members of the Corporation would reflect on this matter and assist him with reference to suggestions as to the best position for the engines to be placed before he submitted his scheme instead of lying in wait for him. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blaney's idea about hydrants was not practical, as it would incur an expenditure they were altogether unprepared to meet.

Dr. Bhalchandra said it must have given the Corporation great satisfaction to hear that the idea of purchasing the Crawford site had been abandoned. He still thought, however, that it would be high time to sanction the loan when the scheme was definitely laid before them.

Mr. Kirkham ridiculed Dr. Blaney's idea of incendiarism, and looked upon such arguments as evidence of what a person would do to discredit a proposal to which he was averse.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that, considering the statement made by the Commissioner, that the chief fire brigade station ought now to be built near the Sankli Tank, it appeared to him that the cost of housing the fire-brigade would be much smaller than the Corporation was asked to sanction.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the cost of building a house for the fire-brigade near the Sankli Tank would not, as observed by Mr. Javerilal, be anything less than the cost estimated for the building near the Crawford Market, but it would be about the same.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia remarked that there was no case made out by the Municipal Commissioner why sanction should be given to the raising of the loan. There were no plans and estimates laid before them, and they were asked to take a leap in the dark. The Municipal Executive were in the habit of threatening the Corporation to make them part with their lakhs and lakhs of rupees—(laughter)—and they wanted to do the same in regard to the housing of the fire-brigade. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Sethna moved an amendment that the question of the provision of funds for the housing of the fire-brigade be postponed until the Municipal Commissioner submitted plans and estimates of his proposals.

Dr. Shroff seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. M. Mehta observed that since the Municipal Commissioner had given up the particular site on which he proposed to build the house for the fire-brigade, there was thereby removed the most important objection which the Corporation had to the housing of the fire-brigade. The Corporation ought to be thankful to the Municipal Commissioner for working out the scheme of the fire-brigade. Mr. Mehta then moved an amendment that sanction be given to the raising of the loan, provided the item of Rs. 5,50,000 for the fire-brigade buildings was not expended until the Municipal Commissioner's estimates for the scheme were laid before the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment.

Colonel Merewether, having accepted Mr. Mehta's amendment as a rider to his proposition, the latter withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha opposed the amendment.

Dr. Sethna's amendment, as well as the amendment of Dr. Blaney, were then put to the vote and they were lost. Colonel Merewether's proposition, together with the rider, were carried by a large majority.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case, which commenced on Saturday, was resumed.

CHARGE OF CHEATING THE MERCANTILE BANK.

Janardhun Dhakjee and Hurjivan Cullianjee were charged before his lordship and a common jury, the first prisoner with having, on the 28th July last, cheated and attempted to cheat Mr. Bergendahl, manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, in respect of a bill of exchange for £600, and similarly in respect of another bill for £40,000 on the 26th August last, and with using these documents as genuine with the knowledge that they were false and forged; while the second prisoner was charged with abetment of the offences. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Bank; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming appeared for the defence.

Mr. Bergendahl, further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: On the 1st August last, the accused purchased bills for £10,000 and £5,000, giving no name. It was a ready sale, and no names were necessary.

I thought you told me on the last occasion that the names of purchasers were important?—So they are with reference to what you then spoke. These were ready sales. By ready, I mean paid within a day or two. These sales were paid for respectively on the 1st and 8th August. On the 7th August, accused also bought another bill for £15,000 in the name of Vithuldas Goculdas for future delivery, and for £10,000 on the 18th August; and another for £5,000 on the 22nd August for delivery for the mail of 29th August; and on the 12th September a bill for £8,200. This was a ready sale.

Have you any idea of the amount of business done by the accused with your Bank in any way?—A fair business. I cannot give the exact figure. I think £200,000 in addition to the amount of £1,30,000 in this case. They have never done business in their own names.

Under date the 12th June, do you not find the name of Janardhan Dhakjee?—Yes, but it is under the names of brokers, £4,000 for delivery on 12th June. The name is not in the column of contractors. That is only a rough scroll memorandum book. This other one is the real contract book.

After the 26th August, there was a considerable rise in exchange?—Yes. And upon this the seller could have made a handsome profit if he bought against it, that is if he could have bought the bills. After the 26th August, the highest point reached was, I think, 1s. 9d. That would have given him a profit of about one per cent. if he took the market at the right moment. I do not say I would not have sold Vithuldas Goculdas a bill in September. As a matter of fact, I did sell him a bill for £3,000 on the 12th September. I do not remember if any one was present at the various interviews between the accused and myself.

You laid the information in this case on the 5th November last?—Yes. My recollection was about the same then as it is now. It was prepared carefully, I presume, in my solicitor's office. The passage in the information relating to my enquiry is correct, but imperfectly expressed. The accused did not tell me what I have then stated. I made my enquiries of half a dozen brokers. When Janardhun told me that Dhurumsey Cullianjee, who traded in the name of his two sons Vithuldas and Goculdas, was the principal, I did not believe him. At the time of the police prosecution, I did not know whether to put any faith in the accused's statement or not. Under the circumstances, I would prosecute a man without believing that he was mixed up in the affair. On the 26th August, I had only five sales and eleven purchases in addition to those mentioned in this case. I cannot remember anything particular with reference to the purchases.

On the 12th September last, you sold to the accused at 1 8 7-16? Yes, through him, not to him.

To Vithuldas Goculdas?—No, nor to himself. No name was mentioned. It may have been to yourself for ought I knew.

Mr. Inverarity: Not to me, I assure you. (Laughter.)

Witness: I said it might have been. The fall reached 2d. It is not unprecedented. There has been a fall to 1 4 7-16. The fall has been nearly, if not quite 2d. since. The matter of the rise or fall of 2d. did not trouble me; for we never speculate. The ordinary fluctuations of course did.

But the fall of 2nd was never dreamt of by you?—I never dream. (A laugh.) I think I may have bought about £300,000 in August and September, and sold about £1,20,000. We sold less than we bought.

Did you see the accused Janardhun on the 26th August?—I may have on some other business, but I believo not. I saw him every day upon business. In fact, we were on better terms than is usual between brokers and bank managers. About fifty brokers do business with me, and about eight or more do a larger business than the accused Janardhun.

Before the accused mentioned Mooljee Jeitha's cloth market, did you not ask him Vithuldas Goculdas' address?—Yes, I asked where; that is how the cloth market came to be mentioned.

I suppose you have made enquiries where Dhurumsey Cullianjee lives?—No, but I have been told by the accountant of the Chartered Bank, where the accused Janardhan used to be a clerk in the Bank, I am told; and his name is entered in the books sometimes as "Janar."

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson. What the clerk of the Chartered Bank told me about the accused was from his own knowledge. I have not ascertained as the result of my inquiries that Dhurumsey Cullianjee has got two sons of the name of Vithuldas and Goculdas. I have not ascertained that he carries on business in the Mooljee Jeitha Cloth Market. He carries on no business. I have heard that he is a servant employed in the house of Morarjee Goculdas. I have heard that he is a relative of the accused Hurjivan. If I had the slightest suspicion that the contract entered into by the prisoners was for any other person than the real Vithaldas, I should not have made it. The accused were quite aware of the importance attached to the names of persons dealing with the Bank. The accused had an opportunity of justifying what they did; but they hung down their heads and said nothing. I understood them to admit that Dhuramsey Cullianje was their principal and had signed as Vithuldas Goculdas.

Mr. Ardasir Jamsetjee, a clerk in the Chartered Mercantile Bank in the outward bill department, said contracts made with native brokers came to his department. It was part of witness's duty to see that they were confirmed. The contract of the 28th July last was brought to witness's department, and the word written at the bottom "confirmed" was in witness's handwriting. The confirmatory letter was brought by the accused Janardhun. It was signed Vithuldas Goculdas.

Dinsha Manockjee Mapla, an assistant to the last witness, gave corrborative evidence.

Vithuldas Goculdas, a piece-goods merchant having a shop in the Mooljee Jeitha's Cloth Market, said his business was carried on for the last twelve years in the name of Goculdas Morarjee. Witness had two partners in the firm. Witness knew the accused as brokers since his firm commenced business; but he had never actually employed them as brokers. Witness had not signed either of the confirmatory letters shown him, and had nothing to do with them or with the contracts to which they related. Witness had one transaction with the Mercantile Bank. In July and August last, there was no merchant in the Mooljee Jeitha Market carrying on business in the name of Vithuldas Goculdas. Witness had no relation of the name of Morarjee Goculdas who was alive. He knew Dhurumsey Cullianjee, who was in the employ of the late Morarji Goculdas, but could not say in what capacity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Dhurumsey Cullianjee is a respectable man and does business on his own account. I have heard recently that he carries on business in the name of Vithuldas Goculdas, He lives about fifteen paces from the Mooljee Jeitha Cloth Market. The transaction of the 20th June was the only transaction I have had with the Mercantile Bank on my own private account. I am not the monied partner of my firm. Goculdas Morarjee is the man who supplies money to my firm. I have had no transaction in bills in 1890 with the Chartered, the Hongkong, the Oriental, or the National Bank. My firm has had bill transactions with Banks in the name of Goculdas Morarjee. Dhurumsey Cullianjee has two sons, named Vithuldas and Goculdas. It is common with natives to trade in the name compounded of their two sons. That is quite in accordance with the custom of the natives. We never did any business through either of the accused. It is usual for big firms to allow their servants to trade in their own names. Dhurumsey Cullianjee is a man of reputation and a member of my family.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson: I have recently heard that Dhurumsey Cullianjee deals in piece-goods. He is neither a rascal nor a rogue. (A laugh.) He lives as a tenant in the house he occupies.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury for the accused, remarked that Mr. Bergendahl had not brought this case in good faith, that is, in the words of the Penal Code, with sufficient care and attention. Vithuldas Goculdas was represented to the jury as a well-known, large piece-goods merchant, having had business connection with the Mercantile Bank, whereas it appeared in evidence that he was only a small dealer, not a man of money, and that he has had only one transaction with the Mercantile Bank. The learned counsel remarked that ninety-nine per cent. of the bills referred to were speculative bills. Now it appeared that there were two Vithuldas Goculdases, the one who was in Mr. Bergendahl's mind and the other who traded in the name of his two sons. Character in cases like this was important for the consideration of the jury; and it would be found that the learned counsel's clients had always borne a good character, even according to Mr. Bergendahl himself. Both the Vithuldas Goculdases were men in nearly the same position in life. Was it, then likely, that persons in the respectable position of the accused would use a misrepresentation in respect to the one or the other man? The last witness had made it clear that there was nothing wrong in the accused giving the address of Vithuldas Goculdas as the Mooljee Jeitha Cloth Market, because that was the place where the man lived. It would be proved that Dhurumsey Cullianjee dealt in piece-goods, and had done business with the Chartered, the Hongkong, the Oriental, and the National Banks. The learned counsel intended to prove that by calling Dhurumsey Cullianjee himself; and it would be shown that he did perfectly *bona fide* business. There was no object to be gained by the prisoners in giving a fictitious name to Mr. Bergendahl. Dhurumsey Cullianjee was a *bona fide* trader, a piece-goods merchant, having accounts with the local bank, and he carried on *bona-fide* business in the name, and with the address, which the accused gave to Mr. Bergendahl. The probabilities of the case tallied with the particulars given by the accused. It was possible for two persons to come to two different conclusions on the same statement of particulars; and hence, while Mr. Bergendahl had one person on his mind, the accused had honestly, in their minds another person answering the description they had given of him. The learned counsel then referred at some length to the evidence, to show that Mr. Bergendahl's memory was not accurate in important particulars, and that his recollection was not to be relied upon. The learned counsel submitted that this was a case which ought not to have been brought before the Court at all.

Mr. Inverarity was going to call evidence, when The foreman of the jury stated that they did not want to hear the evidence, as they had already come to a conclusion.

The judge told the jury that, if the conclusion was against the accused, they must hear the evidence.

The Foreman, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said that the conclusion was in favour of the prisoners.

The jury then returned a formal verdict of "not guilty;" and the prisoners were discharged.

The Court adjourned at 5-45 p.m. until 10 a.m. to-day.

THE CZAREWITCH'S TOUR.

THE reception accorded to the Czarewitch by Madras was most cordial, and attended with all due éclat. All classes of the inhabitants turned out to line the route from the railway station to Government House. Dense masses of people, and numerous carriages containing ladies and gentlemen occupied various coigns of vantage. The station platform was tastefully decorated, the walls being lined with bannerets with spearheads grouped together, surmounted with a shield, whereon appeared a double-headed black eagle. On the platform were assembled the *élite* of Madras, forming a brilliant gathering. The Czarewitch's special train consisted of sixteen carriages, mostly saloons. The Czarewitch was accompanied by Prince George of Greece and several other members of the party. On alighting his Imperial Highness was received by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the District and their staffs, and the Commissioner of Police. The Czarewitch and party were dressed in full uniform, and Lord Wenlock was in diplomatic uniform, all his staff being in full dress. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the Railway Volunteers, and presented arms, the band striking up the Russian National Anthem. At the exit from the station another guard-of-honour was furnished by the 25th Madras Infantry. The Czarewitch accompanied by the Governor, left station in a carriage and four, escorted by a full squadron of the Governor's body-guard. Prince George and staff followed in another carriage and four, escorted by a troop of the 4th Prince of Wales' Own Light Cavalry. Troops were posted on the whole route from the station to Government House. All the regiments had their bands, and each, as the Czarewitch passed, played the Russian National Anthem. The Somerset Light Infantry furnished a guard-of-honour at the porchway of Government House. The Czarewitch was cheered lustily on his journey.

The programme for Thursday included a visit to the Museum and Queen's Statue, a garden party, a State dinner, and ball and supper, the party driving to Guindy at midnight. Next day his Imperial Highness shot in Guindy Park, then drive to Guindy.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT JUBBULPORE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India on Thursday at Jubbulpore presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, the colours have been in possession of the battalion five or six years, but no opportunity of formally presenting them has, it would seem, presented itself till now. The colours, however, when unfurled this morning looked as good as new, and did not appear to have faded from being kept so long from braving the battle and the breeze. The Derbyshire Regiment was drawn up in line, and the detachment 1st Bengal Cavalry and 10th Bengal Infantry were on the flank extended at right angles to the Derbyshire Regiment. His Excellency having been received with a general salute, proceeded, attended by General Barnard and his Excellency's Staff, also the District Staff, to inspect the troops. After this impressive the ceremony of trooping the old colours commenced and after being trooped to the airs of "the British Grenadiers," and "Auld Lang Syne," they were finally transferred from the custody of two junior lieutenants to the charge of two color-sergeants. The Derbyshire Regiment then formed three sides of a square, and drums having been piled the ceremony of consecrating the new colours commenced. The colours having been uncased and placed resting against the drums, the Chaplain (Rev. Mr. Cole) proceeded with the consecration service, the choral part thereof being efficiently rendered by the band of the battalion under the direction of bandmaster Howorth. The consecration over, two Majors handed, first, the Queen's and then the Regimental, color, to the Commander-in-Chief who passed them to two junior lieutenants, who received them kneeling. His Excellency then made a speech, recounting the gallant deeds of the Derbyshire (the old 95th) Regiment from the period of its formation up to date, and very justly observed that the battalion was a credit to her Majesty's army, and that the officers should be proud of the reputation which the battalion possesses. Colonel MacCleverty having thanked his Excellency on behalf of the battalion, line was reformed, the battalion marched past, and the proceedings concluded with an advance in line and general salute. After the Derbyshire Regiment left the parade ground, the Commander-in-Chief inspected the detachments of the 1st Bengal Cavalry and 1st Bengal Infantry.

"GUZERAT CUP" MEET, 1891.

In addition to the competitions already announced there will be a Point to Point Race over fair hunting country. Terms to be settled hereafter. Post entries Rs. 15. Prize a Cup value Rs. 250,

The first list of entries for the "Guzerat" and "Salmon" Cups will remain open till the 15th instant.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Honorary Secretary.

THE following anecdote is related by the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent of the German Emperor during his recent journey in the ice-boat to Stettin. During the dinner on the Haff, Herr Haker, Councillor of Commerce, rose, and was about to thank the Emperor in the name of the merchants of Stettin for the interest which he had shown by his journey in the trade and communications of Stettin. The Emperor noticed the intention and forestalled him by saying, "Dear Councillor, let us leave this for to-day, otherwise I shall have to reply, and we are now so jolly. Your health!" Of course the speech remained unspoken.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medecine dealers everywhere at 1s.0½d. per Bottle Whole-sale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

IN a letter dated January 7, in which it was predicted that the United States Senate would pass a free coinage bill "pure and simple," the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin* makes some statements which throw light on the considerations which resulted in the substitution of the free coinage measure for the proposals which preceded it. When discussing Mr. Sherman's bill, we pointed out that its weakness seemed to be that it provided for meeting the demand for additonal currency by what might become an indefinite issue of irredeemable paper. This argument seems to have been made use of by the silver men, who appear io have becom the avowed advocates of "hard" money as distinct from mere credit currency. "The silver men will argue," writes the correspondent of the *Bulletin* in anticipation of the event, "that free coinage obviates the necessity for expansion of thr currency through any other channels. For this reason they are not disposed to look with favour upon increasing the National Bank circulation to the par value of the bonds. The bond proposition is also likely to encounter their antagonism, as being unnecessary either to keep the currency elastic or to afford the banks a better basis for issuing circulating notes." With reference to the prospects in the Lower House, the same correspondent's remarks are interesting. The Free Coinage Bill will be referred by the Speaker, he says, to the Committee on Coinage. There can be no such controversy over this as there was over the Silver Bill which came back to the House in the last session, for that was in the form of amendments to a House bill, and the question was upon concurrence in the amendments. The case is quite different with a bill originating in the Senate, and it would be entirely out of the recognised order to do anything else than refer it to the appropriate committee. It is quite probable that Speaker Reed and Major M'Kinley will decide to let such a bill slumber in committee. They have not yet themselves come to any conclusion on the matter. Both of them are a little fearful of allowing a vote on free coinage in the House, although there appears to be no reason why they should not expect its defeat by the same majority as at the last session. Speaker Reed was very timid then until he had the assurances of the Eastern Democrats that they would stand by him against free coinage. It is reported that the free coinage men expect one or two converts among Democratic members from New York city. Congressman Turner is mentioned as one of these, and Messrs. Spinola, Cummings, and other Tammany men are considered in doubt. General Spinola says that his prime object is to defeat the election bill, and that he has not yet come to any decision as to his vote on free coinage.

We have received Messrs. Pixley and Abell's useful annual tables and circulars relating to the movements of the precious metals through the London market. One of these shows the monthly fluctuations in the price of bar silver since 1833 to the end of 1890, the yearly average, the amount of bills and telegraphic transfers drawn in England on Indian Governments in each year, the exports of silver to the East, the imports in bars and coin since 1857—no statistics being obtainable prior to 1858,—and the average Bank of England rate of discount. There is also a marginal statement of those events in each year which probably exerted a direct influence on the movements. It appears that the exports of silver to the East last years, £10,385,659, exceeded the amount for any year since 1879, and that the average price, 47 11-16d., exceeded the average price in any year since 1885. The average bank rate, 4½ per cent., was higher than in any year since 1873. The amount of the Government drawings was £15,473,323, and exceeded the amount in any year since 1884. Of course the chief events of last year in this connection were the silver legislation in the United States and the panics in London and New York. The lowest price of silver last year was 43 11-16d., in February, and the highest 54⅝d., in September. It was from France that the largest amount of gold was received, £4,848,685, this sum of course including the special loan of £3,000,000. From Holland £3,104,733 was received ftom the United States £2,594,259, from the Brazils £2,512,948, Australasia coming fifth only in the order of supply with £2,096,874. The total amount received was £23,568,049. Against this there were exports amounting to £14,306,638, of which £812,996 went to France, £246,580 to Holland, £1,911,617 to the United States, and £1,199,614 to the Brazils. It was from France, therefore, that we received the largest net amount. The largest exports of gold were to Spain and Portugal and to Egypt and India. The exports of silver, £10,890.384 exceeded the imports, £10,385,659. It was from the United States that we received the largest amount of silver, £4,057,709, against which we returned £629,048 only. From Mexico and South America including the Brazils, we received silver to the value of £2,527,140. From France we received silver valued at £2,022,016, and returned £457,739. The total amount received from Australia was £196,935, against which £101,657 was returned.

Discussing the recent meeting of American railway presidents and directors in its issue of January 10, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* observes that it is evident from the action taken that the managers of the great railway properties in the West are in earnest in their determination to stop rate-cutting, and thereby secure a fair return from the transportation business. Considering the many difficult questions that have to be met, the great unanimity which prevailed as regards the essential features of the proposed new arrangement is very significant, and offers a degree of encouragement for its faithful observance which augurs well for the future. In a compact of that kind everything depends upon the good faith of the parties to it; in fact, that is really of more importance than the exact terms of the agreement, for no matter how closely and carefully such an agreement may be drawn, if the desire to be freed from its provisions exists flaws and loopholes can always be found. Hence the importance of the manifestation on all sides of a belief in the necessity for mutual concessions in the common interest. The essence of the arrangement seems to consist in the establishment and continuance of "uniform, stable, and reasonable rates," and the ensuring to each line "its fair share of the competitive traffic." Four Commissioners are to have the power, subject to appeal to the Advisory Board, to make an equitable division of the competitive traffic "upon such basis and in such lawful manner as they deem advisable." There is to be no "pool," but simply an agreement to let the Commissioners, on the application of a dissatisfied party, decide by a unanimous vote what traffic each railway ought to have, and then to abide by such decision; or, if an appeal be taken to be governed by the decision of the Advisory Board.

The statistics of the foreclosure sales of railways in the United States and the appointments of receivers for these undertakings during 1890 throw additional light on the depression in the American railway share market, which has been one of the features of that year. It appears that during the year the property of 29 American railway companies was subjected to sale under foreclosure, the funded debts of these companies amounting to $90,851,000, and the share capital to $91,654,000. Even these large sums, however, are below the average per annum of the foreclosure sales of American lines during the last 15 years. The total length of the lines thus sold since 1875 is 50,525 miles, representing a nominal capital in bonds and shares combined of $2,865,000,000, giving an average of $191,000,000, against a combined total of $182,505,000 for last year. Of the total for the 15 years no less than $980,000,000, or more than one-third the whole, occurred during the three years 1885-7. In addition to the forced sales of last year, 2,963 miles of railway were during its course placed under receiverships, the total nominal capital in bonds and shares affected by this stage of insolvency being $105,007,000. Yet the speculative railway construction continues from year to year on a fluctuating, but always on a really gigantic scale.

Mail advices from Buenos Ayres, dated December 21, describe the preceding fortnight as one of the most exciting since the July revolution. There had been an attempted revolution in Mendoza, and disturbances in the sugar-cane growing province of Tuenman; and in Buenos Ayres the public mind had been greatly disturbed by the course of financial events. The extraordinary session of Congress had been opened, and it had been generally anticipated that its object was an increase of taxation. The President had painted the situation in very dark colours, and had dwelt on the necessity for the adoption of strong measures. The financial bills sent to Congress by the Minister of Finance had caused, according to the *Buenos Ayres Standard*, something like consternation. The cost of living in the city was already very high, and amongst other measures the minister had proposed a tax of 2 per cent. per annum on the deposits of the people in the private banks. "It is feared," says the quoted Buenos Ayres paper, "that these measures will create much trouble and entail the liquidation of the private banks, popular discontent and eventually the fall of the Government. The people are sullen and discontented, and would welcome any political change, for that of the 6th of August last has been a source of bitter disappointment." Business in imports was, meanwhile, at a standstill. The banks would not discount gold bills, and the extreme fluctuations in the paper exchange rates were making all transactions very risky.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 2nd January 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Corps of Guides—Lieut A R H Garden, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 20th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (British and Native) underwent a course of instruction at the last August-October classes held at the undermentioned Schools of Musketry in India, and have qualified as shown below:—

CHUNGLA GULLY SCHOOL.

Obtained "Extra" Certificates of Musketry—Lieuts R J Spurrell, 3rd Dragoon Guards; A J Huleatt, R E; P S Wilkins, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusillers; V S Smyth, 2nd Battn R Warwickshire Regt; E J Gore, 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt; R O Kellett, 2nd Battn R Irish Regt; E A Iremonger, 2nd Battn Durham L I; J R Clark, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders; Capt W A B Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut A W S Wingate, S B Grimston, F Tweddell, F H Peterson, E E Couper, G E D Elsmie, and A H Eustace, Bengal Staff Corps; C C A Silery, Madras Staff Corps; and W C Walton, Bombay Staff Corps.

Obtained "Certificates of qualification for the appointment of Sergeant-Inspector in Musketry to a regiment or battalion."—Lance-Sergt S G Roberts, and H Hawkins, 3rd DargoonGuards; Sergt R J T Burgham, 2nd BattNorthumberland Fusiliers; Color-Sergt J Ariss, 2nd Batt R Warwickshire Regt; Sergts T Wilkins, 2nd Batt Devonshire Regt; D Kenny and J Ellis, 2nd Batt R Scot Fusiliers; Color-Sergt E Bethell, 2nd Battn R Sussex Regt; Sergts A Waterhouse, and H Lawton, 2nd Battn Yorkshire L. In; M. Gleeson, and T Miles, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt; S Snow, 2nd Battn Durham L I; T Pirie and RCurrie, 2ndBattn Highland L I; and Color-Sergt J Clark, 3rd Batt Rifle Brigade.

Obtained "Certificate of qualification for the appointment of Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry to a troop or company."—Sergts W Wills, 2nd Batt Rl Irish Regt; D Lovelock, 2nd Batt Wiltshire Regt; and Color-Sergt R Walker, 2nd Battn Durham L I.

PACHMARHI SCHOOL.

Obtained "Extra" Certificates of Musketry.—

Lieut A Fisher, 2nd Battn West Yorkshire Regt; 2nd Lieut G W D B Lloyd, 1st Battn Rl Welsh Fusiliers; Lieuts T Capper and St G LeMarchant, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt; J R Longley, 1st Battn East Surrey Regt; R O C Hume, 2nd Battn Border Regt; R Granville, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt; Capt W D Stuart, 4th Battn King's Rl Rifle Corps; Capt W R Festing, 1st Battn Rl Irish Fusiliers; Capt J M Carpendale, Lieuts A B Mayne, C J Wimberly, W L Maxwell, A H Montagu, P B Warren, J B Chatterton, H G Stainforth, R C Lye, F L More, and C E deM Norie, Bengal Staff Corps.

Obtained "Certificates of qualification for the appointment of Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry to a regiment or battalion."—Color-Sergts T Robinson, 2nd Battn R West Survey Regt; M Talbot, 1st Battn East Kent Regt; J Newcombe, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt; Sergeant J Nunn, 1st Battn Suffolk Regt; Lance-Sergts T Lanahan, 2nd Battn West Yorkshire Regt; W Milton, 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borders; T Fell, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles: Color-Sergt J O'Neill and W Lucas and Sergt W Murphy, 2nd Battn Border Regt; T Glover, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt; Color-Sergt W Girvin, 1st Battn R IrishFusiliers; Sergts W Drinkwater and C Clark. 1st Battn Rifle Brigade; G Lane, 1st Battn Leinuster Regt; Sergt-Instr P J Murray, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles; A J Seager, Sibsgar Mounted Rifles; and Qr-mr-Sergt J Hogshaw, Bengal Unattached List.

Obtained "Certificates of qualification for the appointment of Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry to a troop or company.—Sergt G Kirby, 2nd Battn Liverpool Regt; Sergt-Major M J Kenny, 1st Battn ConnaughtRangers; and Sergt-Instr T Chrismas, Cawnpore Light Horse.

The undermentioned officers passed the examinations in the Punjabi language held at Meean Meer on the 10th January 1891:—Lieut D J T O'Brien, Bengal Staff Corps; 2nd Lieut W R Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and Surgeon T.Grainger, IndianMedicalService

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

3rd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut E A Swinhoe, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Batt East Surrey Regt—Lieut W. H. Gorman, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt.—Major A. G Impey for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut B C Waterfield (offg Wing Officer, on probation 2nd Battn 2nd Gurkhas), to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for six months, to study the native language.

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It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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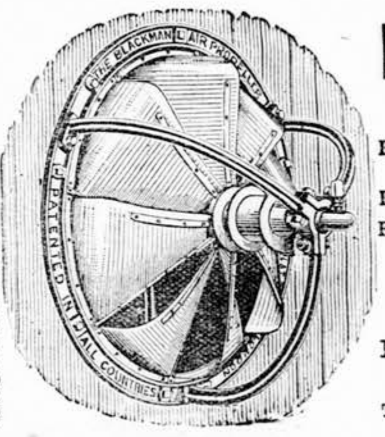

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It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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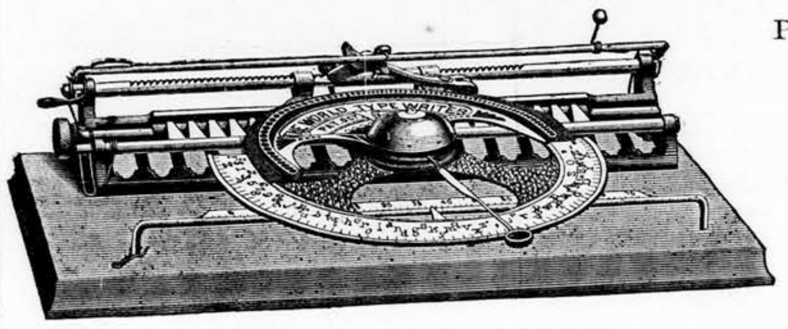

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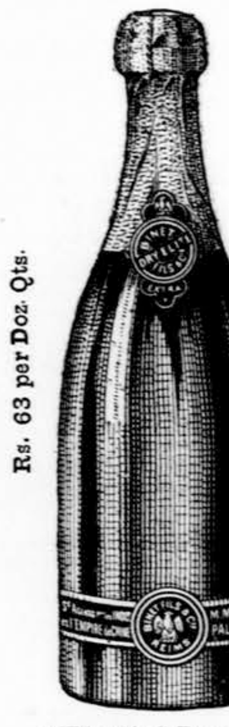
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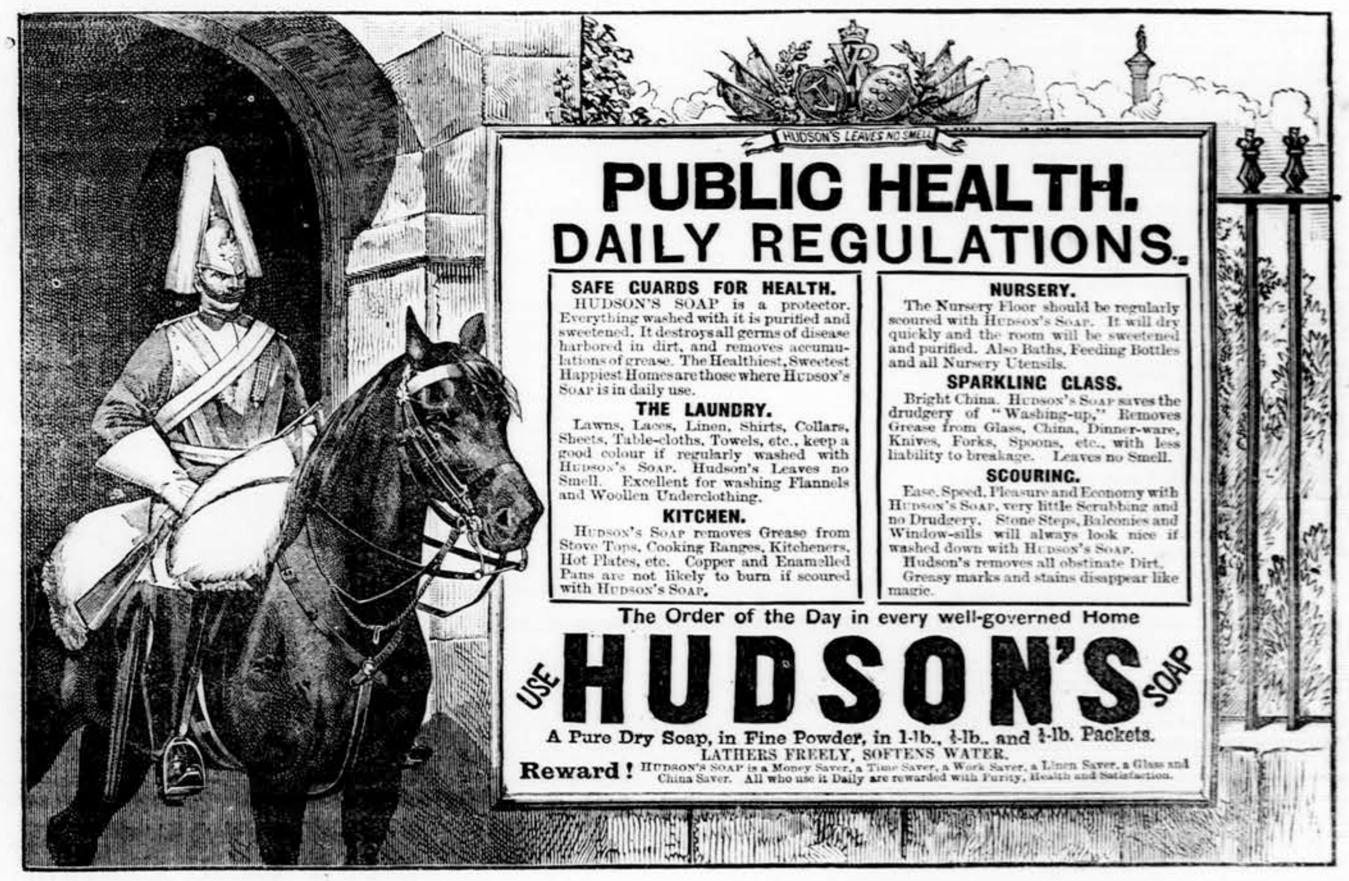

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